The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY DECEMBER 25, 1902 XL—NO 40

OPPOSITION SHOWN.

Some Members of Cabinet Antagonistic to The Hague Tribunal Settlement.

WANT AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Fear that the Monroe Doctrine Would Not Be Safe in Hands of Foreigners, Though Not Questioning Integrity and Honesty of Purpose.

Puerto Cabello, Dec. 24.—This port has been effectively blockaded since Monday. The blockade is being enforced against vessels of all nationalities.

Caracas, Dec. 24.—The port of Coro, which is surrounded on the land by the revolutionists, is not blockaded. In Caracas this fact is believed to mean that the British and German fleets are working in harmony with the revolutionists and not blockading Coro, in order to allow the free entrance of Dutch schooners from Curacoa, bringing arms and ammunition to the rebels. President Castro left the capital today for La Victoria, where the revolutionists, under General Matos, were recently defeated by government forces.

La Guaira, Dec. 24.—The Red "D" line steamer Caracas will not be permitted to enter Puerto Cabello. She will be obliged to land the remainder of her cargo at Willemstad, Curacoa.

All Will Be Boarded.

All mail steamers reaching here after Dec. 30 will be boarded from the blockading squadron and neutral passengers and the mails will be sent ashore under a flag of truce. No exceptions to this ruling in the matter of nationality will be made.

A schooner which attempted to enter port at half-past 9 o'clock last night was captured.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The cabinet spent the entire time of the meeting yesterday in a discussion of the Venezuelan situation. Views for and against the president's acceptance of the invitation to arbitrate were discussed. Pending the receipt of the invitations it is stated that the president declined to commit himself as to his course.

The state department yesterday received a cablegram from Minister Bowen, the first for several days, recording the establishment of the blockade lines according to the proclamations already issued, and stating that the port of Coro is not yet blockaded.

Some Opposed to Hague Tribunal.

It is known that now some members of the cabinet are opposed to referring the matter to The Hague tribunal for these reasons:

In the first place, they have no desire to submit the Monroe doctrine to the arbitrament of any non-American tribunal, not even excepting the august and eminently fair tribunal of The Hague. They very much prefer that if this doctrine is to be the subject of arbitration, if it is to be even brought in incidentally, that American influences shall pass on it. Not that the fairness of The Hague arbitrators is impeached, but as most of them represent European and monarchical interests, it is realized that their training may be regarded as unsympathetic where they are required to deal with such an essentially American subject as the Monroe doctrine. It is true that on its face the arbitration proposal contains nothing that indicates that this doctrine is to be attacked, but so complex and numerous are the questions which will come before the arbitration that it is apprehended here that the famous doctrine scarcely can be kept from consideration.

Would Take Too Much Time.

Another reason that animates these cabinet officers in this inclination toward acceptance is their conviction that an inordinate length of time would be consumed if the issue is taken before The Hague tribunal. The machinery is sufficient, but ponderous and difficult to put in motion. First, there must be arranged a basis of arbitration, then arbitrators be selected by the parties to the case, and these in turn must choose an umpire or umpires, and while this is going on the blockade would continue, with its ever present danger of active hostilities and bloodshed that might render nugatory all attempts at arbitration. On the other hand, if the president undertakes the settlement, he can get rid of all red tape and start the work of arbitration within a few days.

Loss Will Be Heavy.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 24.—Fire last night in the large lumber mills of the John Roper Lumber company at Gilmerton, six miles from Norfolk, destroyed eight immense dry kilns and over 2,000,000 feet of lumber. President John L. Roper stated that he was unable to estimate the loss, but it will be heavy.

Wellsville's Population.

Wellsville, O., Dec. 24.—Wellsville has a population of 7,183, according to the police census just completed. This is a gain of 1,036 over the census of 1900.

REV. FREDERICK TEMPLE DEAD.

The Funeral Will Take Place Saturday at Noon in Canterbury Cathedral.

London, Dec. 24.—The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, who had been ill for some time past, is dead.

The funeral of the archbishop will take place Saturday at noon in Can-

REV. DR. FREDERICK TEMPLE.

terbury cathedral. Mr. White, the United States charge d'affaires, was among the callers at the archbishop's palace yesterday.

National Society of Equity.

Indianapolis, Dec. 24.—The National Society of Equity of North America was incorporated today. It has been organized after months of correspondence between all parts of the country. Its objects are stated to be, in part, to promote and encourage organization and co-operation among farmers, stockmen, horticulturists, gardeners and men of kindred vocations by the establishment of a national society, with such branch and local societies as may be necessary to carry out such objects.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

Frankfort, Ind., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Charles Davis and a 4-year-old daughter were burned to death and a 6-year-old daughter seriously burned at their home near here yesterday. The younger child had been playing near a stove, when her clothing ignited. The mother and elder child made heroic attempts to extinguish the blazing garments of the little one, but without avail, the child dying almost instantly. The mother was so badly burned that she died a few minutes later.

The Cable Ship.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—All hope that the cable ship Silvertown will arrive at Honolulu Christmas day is dispelled by the following cablegram from the Associated Press correspondent on board the vessel: "During the past 24 hours 125 knots of cable have been laid, making the total up to noon today 1,677 knots. The weather is partly clear. A strong southwesterly breeze has somewhat retarded progress. Latitude 96 north longitude 148.24 west."

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The statistics of the patent office for the year ending Dec. 31, next, show that more patents have been issued to residents of England than to people in any other country of Europe. The patents issued to English inventors during the year numbered 999, with Germany next in rank, with 743 letters patent.

The secretary of state is preparing a suitable response to a special message to the president from the dowager empress of China. This message was personally entrusted to Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, recently detached from command of the Asiatic station, and was delivered to the president last week.

The Association of Economic Entomologists will hold its fifteenth annual meeting here next Friday and Saturday. E. P. Felt, of Albany, N. Y., the president, will devote his annual address to the literature of American economic entomologists and a number of scientific papers will be read.

Having been informed by the consul of Costa Rica at New Orleans, La., that a lottery under the name of Loteria de La Beneficenzia Publica of Carrilla, Costa Rica, has been advertised by means of circulars as being established there, the Cocta Rican legation deems it proper to state that no such lottery exists in any part of that country.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, yesterday forwarded to President Roosevelt some evidence bearing upon the charges made last winter against Ambassador Clayton, the representative of the United States in Mexico. The new evidence is in the form of affidavits that Ambassador Clayton is the owner of certain specified shares of the Carmen Mining company, a Philadelphia corporation doing a mining business in Mexico.

Marconi's Message to Bond.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 24.—Marconi has sent a telegram to Premier Bond announcing his complete success in transmission of wireless massages between Cape Breton and England, and referring with gratitude to the encouragement he received from Newfoundland a year ago. In his reply Premier Bond expressed the hope that when the charter of the Anglo-American company expires, in April, 1903, Marconi would establish a wireless station here.

WANTS TIME LIMIT.

Senator Scott Thinks Civil Service Employes Should be Examined Every Six Years.

MINES AND MINING STATISTICS.

Director of the Census, With the Co-Operation of the Chief of the Geological Survey, Will Ask Pointed Questions of Mine Operators.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill amending the civil service laws so that appointments under the civil service will be for a period of six years. At the end of this term each employe must be re-examined to determine his fitness for reappointment. In discussing his bill Senator Scott said:

"The bill is not intended to destroy the civil service as it is today, but to correct or cure a great many evils, such as I found when I was commissioner of internal revenue and such as have been found by every executive officer in the departments. There are a great many incompetent clerks, incompetent from age and other reasons. The only way to rid the service of them now is to prefer charges. This is a step which any chief of division hesitates to take. Under the present system a civil pension list is being built up that within the next 10 or 15 years will be as large if not larger than the present system of pensioning old soldiers. Every clerk in the departments expects to be taken care of until he dies or is unable to work.

"Now, this bill of mine gives a department an opportunity every six years to weed out its incompetent clerks and fill their places with those more energetic and vigorous. A clerk may be re-examined and appointed as often as the department and the needs of the service require. In this way the best service can be secured.

Gives Opportunity to All.

"The bill gives every American citizen an opportunity to enter the government service. As it is now, many persons who have as much right to be employed by the government as those now employed are shut out. Take the case of a West Virginian, for example. There is an old soldier, who has passed the civil service examination and stands almost at the head of the list of West Virginians. He cannot secure an appointment as messenger because there are 30 states that are behind West Virginia in the percentage of appointments, and on the list from which his name would be certified were a messenger called for, there are over 300 names ahead of his. Should my bill become a law, every two years there would be a re-examination of one-third of the clerks and the incompetent ones could be dropped and new ones put in. In this way the young man or the young woman would stand some chance of securing an appointment."

Will Ask for Information.

The director of the census, with the co-operation of the chief of the geological survey, is preparing to take the statistics of mines and mining in the United States. Instead of sending agents to the various establishments, schedules will be mailed after New Years to the secretary of every corporation engaged in mining, with a request that information be supplied and inclosed in a return envelope not requiring postage. It is thought this method will expedite the work and result in publication of the reports sooner than if a field force were sent out. It may be necessary later on to send agents out to gather up odds and ends. The law requires the reports to be published not later than July 1, 1904.

Schedules intended for the coal industry will call for the amount of bonds issued and interest paid on them; the preferred and common stock authorized and issued, with dividends, if any; the assessments levied since the organization of the company; the royalties or rent of mine or plant; the total quantity of marketable coal mined during the year, and the average capacity of each mine car in pounds.

In addition to these questions there will be the general ones relating to number of employes, wages, miscellaneous expenses, cost of production, value of product per ton at the mine and kind and quantity of power used. Special mention is directed to the separation of employes employed below and above ground. The information should cover the business year most nearly conforming to the year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

Charged With Murder of Husband.

David City, Neb., Dec. 24.—Lena M. Lillie was arrested last night charged with the murder of her husband, Harvey Lillie was shot dead in his bed last October, supposedly by burglars although the suspicion that the house had been robbed was later disproved. Since then the county attorney and detectives have been working on the case. The family was prominent. Mrs. Lillie was arraigned last night, pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000.

RIGHTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Decision on Combinations Handed Down by Judge of St. Louis Court of Appeals.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—"Capitalists have a right to do as they please with their money, so long as they do not become public charges.

"A man without capital may labor or refuse to labor, so long as he keeps out of the poor house.

"Capitalists have the right to combine capital in productive enterprises and by lawful competition drive individual producers and small ones out of business.

"Laborers and artisans have the right to form unions and fight this competition of capitalists by lawful means."

This statement of the right of combination on the part of capital and labor was handed down by Judge C. C. Bland, of the court of appeals, yesterday in a decision in favor of Joseph E. Walsh, who sought an injunction to prevent members of the Master Plumbers' association from combining in the refusal to sell him supplies because he was not a member.

Judges Barclay and Goode concurred in the decision, which was a reversal of a decision in Judge Wood's court.

The appelate court, while holding that the association should be restrained, as Walsh asked, refused to dissolve the organization as he had requested. It was stated that the association was a lawful one.

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Day's Business Shows a General Loss of from 1 to 1½ Points—Bonds Broad and Strong.

New York, Dec. 24.—The rise in the call money rate yesterday and the approach of the Christmas holiday combined to prompt operators in stocks to close up their accounts. The day's losses were quite uniform in the active list, ranging generally from 1 to 1½.

The dealers, especially the Readings, were more firmly held than the list in general.

The rise in call money rates was due in part to temporary causes, but it had the effect of renewing fears of a severe squeeze in the money market before the end of the year. Some large sums were transmitted to London through the agency of the cable. The movement of currency to New Orleans continued yesterday to the extent of $200,000, thus bringing the total transfer to that point from New York for the last four business days to $1,375,000. Such a movement to New Orleans is not unusual late in December for crop moving purposes, both of cotton and sugar, but it is not usual for it to reach such dimensions.

The bond market was quite broad again yesterday and showed some points of strength, making the price movement as a whole irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,305,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Received First Consignment of Ore.

Buffalo, Dec. 24.—The Lackawanna Steel company, the largest independent steel manufacturing concern in the world, received its first consignment of ore from upper lake points yesterday. The steamer Moses Taylor, with 6,200 tons of ore, steamed up the new ship canal to the steel company's new plant and anchored at the unloading docks. Its arrival, which marked the opening of the plant, was made the occasion for a noisy celebration among the water front. The Lackawanna company has a capital stock of $40,000,000 and will employ 15,000 men. The manufacture of steel will be under way in a few weeks. The buildings, all of which are completed and installed with the latest machinery, cover an area of about two square miles.

Woman Sues for Damages

Youngstown, O., Dec. 24.—Mattie Monks, alias Bertz, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was shot and wounded by Mrs. John Connors, has sued the latter for $10,000 damages. On Oct. 31 the Monks woman was walking along the main street of the city and Mrs. Connors approached her, and, drawing a revolver, shot her in the chin. Mrs. Connors is the wife of a prominent roller, and was jealous of the Monks woman.

Attempt to Poison Family.

East Liverpool, O., Dec. 24.—The family of Mrs. S. K. Weaver, in the East End, reported to the police yesterday that an attempt had been made to poison them by putting a large quantity of sulphuric acid in the cistern from which they drew their drinking water. The police are hunting for a stranger who was seen about the premises Monday night.

Died in Engine Cab.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 24.—Jonathan Westley, one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Lehigh Valley railroad, died in the cab of his engine of a heart disease yesterday. The deceased had a brilliant record in the Civil War having participated in no less than 17 battles.

Suit for $50,000 Damages.

Steubenville, O., Dec. 24.—Patrick Carroll, a telegraph operator, began suit against the Panhandle railroad for $50,000 damages for injuries growing out of the naptha disaster at Sheraden, Pa., on May 12 last.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Number of Victims of Andijan Earthquake Now Placed at Four Thousand.

WATER IN WELLS DISAPPEARED

Eight Hundred Bodies Have Been Disinterred from the Ruins—Shocks Continue With Increasing Violence. General Foreign Intelligence.

Ashkabad, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 24.—Even the worst of the earlier reports of the recent earthquake disaster at Andijan quite underestimates the appalling loss of life.

A telegram yesterday from the scene of the catastrophe puts the number of victims in the native quarter of the town at 4,000. Already 800 corpses have been disinterred from the ruins. The work of excavation progresses slowly.

The state treasury, containing 5,000,000 roubles, is in the ruins, and excavations to get the money are carried on under the supervision of a strong cordon of police. The water in the wells has disappeared and a general subsidence of the site of the town is feared. Large numbers of laborers are being sent to excavate. Sappers have arrived and are expected to make more rapid progress.

Shocks Continue.

The shocks continue with increasing violence. The area of seismic disturbances comprises 200 square versts. The Russian population is camping at the railroad station, where 500 cars are placed at the disposal of the populace. The local government officials are quartered in cars. Sheds for the destitute are being built as rapidly as possible. Free soup kitchens have been started and officials are aiding the departure of the inhabitants by distributing food, money and free railroad tickets.

At St. Petersburg it is estimated that nearly 5,000 have been killed by the earthquake at Andijan.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Constantinople, Dec. 24.—The Greek steamer Parthenon, having on board a crew of 22 men and 6 passengers, is reported to have been lost.

Port Au Prince, Dec. 24.—General Nord, the newly elected president of the Haitian republic, took the oath to support the constitution yesterday. Tranquility reigns throughout the republic.

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 24.—The Imperial troops have been totally defeated after a sanguinary battle with the rebels, headed by the pretender to the throne. The latter decapitated 40 of the sultan's soldiers.

Dresden, Saxony, Dec. 24.—King George and the Crown Prince Frederick know where the Crown Princess Louise has sought refuge, but they have decided to accept the estrangement of the princess and her husband as irreparable.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 24.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded at the entrance of St. Peter's cathedral Sunday night. The doorway was damaged, but not seriously. The outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated by an anarchist.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24.—Mme. Balenza, said to be the mistress of Romain D'Aurignac, who was arrested with other members of the Humbert family in Madrid last Saturday, was taken into custody upon her arrival here from France. A quantity of her baggage was seized.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Seoul, dated Dec. 20, says that when the Corean cabinet was reconstructed Yi was appointed minister of the treasury, in compliance with the wish of Russia, but on Japan protesting against the appointment Yi boarded a Russian gunboat and has determined to remain on board pending a clearing of the situation.

Vienna, Dec. 24.—Robert S. McCormick, retiring United States ambassador to Austria, will have his farewell audience of Emperor Francis Joseph on Dec. 29. He will then leave for St. Petersburg to assume the duties of American ambassador to Russia. Bellamy Storer, who succeeds Mr. McCormick, and Mrs. Storer have arrived here from Paris.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

Mannington, W. Va., Dec. 24.—The residence of Robert Floyd, two miles north of here, was blown up with dynamite by robbers last night. Mr. Floyd was killed instantly and Mrs. Floyd and the servant girl were seriously injured. The house was completely demolished. One thousand dollars, which it is said Floyd had in the house, is missing.

Michigan Sugar Manufacturers.

Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 24.—The Michigan Sugar Manufacturers' association, at a full meeting here yesterday, adopted resolutions protesting against the ratification of any treaty with Cuba which reduces the present tariff on sugar and requesting the Michigan senators and representatives in congress to use their influence to defeat any treaty which will result in injury to the sugar industry of this state.

PROPOSAL RECEIVED.

President Roosevelt Has Made no Reply.

Washington, Dec. 24.—British and German formal proposals to President Roosevelt to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty have been recived. The President has not yet examined them critically, and has made no decision.

ROOSEVELT AS ARBITRATOR.

Objections to His Acceptance of Task.

WILL REQUIRE MUCH WORK.

Should the President Serve it May Prejudice the Claims of the United States Against Venezuela—Long Session of Cabinet Tuesday.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Among those who believe that the President will make a mistake by acting as arbitrator are Senators Foraker and Morgan and Representatives Richardson, of Tennessee, and Dinsmore, of Arkansas. Mr. Foraker believes it too great a task for the President safely to undertake.

The United States has claims of its own in Venezuela, which might be prejudiced were the President to act as judge, and it is regarded as imperative that this government keep a free hand and maintain above all other considerations its absolute neutrality in the affairs of South America.

If President Roosevelt shall consent to be arbitrator he will scarcely be able to devote his time to the taking of testimony and other work of detail involved in the undertaking. This will doubtless be delegated to others who will brief the facts and arguments on both sides and submit them to him. President Roosevelt having from the outset expressed a desire that The Hague tribunal might be chosen to arbitrate the differences, it is not unlikely that he will call to his aid the American representatives on that tribunal.

The delegates of the United States are Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States; John W. Griggs, formerly attorney general of the United States; George Gray, United States circuit judge, now a member of the anthracite coal strike arbitration, and Oscar S. T. Straus, formerly United States minister to Turkey.

It is not believed that Judge Gray could assume this post in addition to the important one he already occupies and some one else might therefore be selected in his place. President Roosevelt undoubtedly would require the assistance of some official of the state department, well versed in all the devious developments of the pending controversy, and such a man Assistant Secretary of State Hill is known to be. He will therefore take a prominent part in the adjudication of the affairs. An official of the department of justice with all the intricacies of the international law at his fingers end would also seem called for, and Attorney General Knox has been mentioned in this connection.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was prolonged to more than two hours. All the members were present except Secretary Moody, who is out of the city. Secretary Root was the first to arrive at the executive offices. He entered the President's office shortly after 10 o'clock. The President denied himself to all callers and remained in consultation with the secretary of war until the arrival of the other members.

Secretary Hay brought to the meeting practically nothing new relating to the situation. No response has been received to the President's original suggestion to the powers that they consent to the reference of the Venezuelan controversy to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal and no formal request had been received that the President act as arbitrator of the difficulty. That such a request will be received is practically assured. It is known that the President and all of the members of his cabinet at first preferred that the whole vexatious question should be referred to The Hague tribunal.

Rounds out the hollow places; smooths out lines that creep about one's face; woos roses back to faded cheeks. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HOLIDAY REVELS.

NEW YEAR'S COTILLON WITH HISTORIC COSTUME.

Games and Dancing — Two Very Pretty and Piquant Figures For the Cotillon — Picturesque Fancy Dress and Poudre Costume.

Although games of all kinds are becoming fashionable, they have by no means ousted dancing from social favor, and the ideal dance for a holiday party or New Year's revel is the cotil-

COTILLON, THE MIRROR.

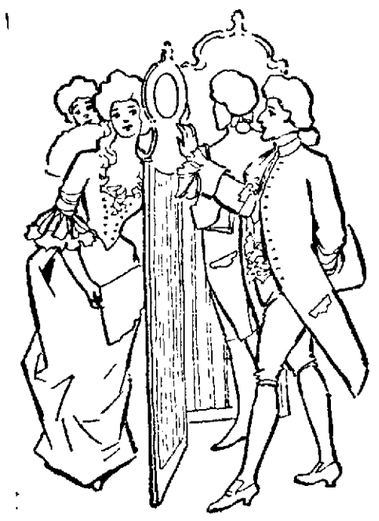
lon, a revival from the "good old days," of which some smart hostesses made good use in last winter's festivities.

The great thing, of course, is to secure a good leader, without whom the affair is almost sure to fall flat, and a man who has established a reputation as a good leader is always in great demand among hostesses. Nearly every one knows the general outlines of the dance, but one of its chief attractions is that no hard and fast rules are laid down, and the figures may be varied almost infinitely. The music goes on all the time, and the leader gives the signal for dancing to commence or to cease. The hostess provides all flowers, favors and accessories and the gifts which are usually distributed during the last figure. These should be quaint and pretty, but not expensive.

Two very pretty figures, the mirror and the screen, are shown in the accompanying sketches. In the former a lady seats herself in the center of the circle before a mirror and each gentleman advances behind her in turn and looks over her shoulder into the mirror. If she does not accept him, she brushes away his reflection with her handkerchief, but when the favored one comes she rises and dances with him, the rejected suitors seeking other partners. In the screen a number of ladies stand concealed behind a screen, with the fingers of one hand resting on the top, or sometimes the screen is raised from the floor sufficiently to reveal the tips of their shoes as well. The gentlemen are led in turn to the other side of the screen and each chooses a partner from her finger tips and dances with her.

Fancy dress has always more or less popularity, and now that Dame Fashion has taken to diving deep into history for inspiration "period dances" appear to be a very good notion for this winter, all the guests being expected to appear in the costume of a given period.

Poudre costumes are almost universally becoming, and some dainty examples are depicted in the sketches, while a pretty effect is produced if a sedulously practiced gavot or minuet is performed by a chosen number before



COTILLON, THE SCREEN.

or after a poudre cotillon. Another picturesque period is late seventeenth century (Charles II.), while the early Victorian vogue would furnish amusement if not much beauty.

Society's Frills.

A number of novel notions taken up by society women are enumerated in the New Idea Magazine. One which comes from Vienna concerns the holding up of the fashionable long skirt. A heavy linked chain (gold, silver or what you will) is worn about the waist, and hanging from this is another chain with a clasp at the end, which can be hooked on to the skirt to hold it up.

Elaborate buttons have become quite a fad among some of the best dressed women. One New Yorker has on her opera cloak a double row of handmade brocaded buttons, each of different pattern and color.

Cardcases and side bags of the same material as the gown, mounted in gold en copper and dull silver, are one of the latest fads.

A hat, large muff and cape of graduated rows of ostrich feathers is another notion that is captivating the feminine fancy.

"THE COVER" AT DINNER.

How to Arrange the Service According to the Best Form.

Dinners, large or small, formal or family, are much in evidence just at this season, and in the following from the Boston Cooking School Magazine may be found hints applicable to any or all of them: At the place of each individual the plate and serviette, with such knives, forks, spoons, glasses, etc., as are needed for that particular meal, make up what is called "the cover." Twenty inches of space is the least that should be allowed for each cover. On formal occasions a richly decorated dinner plate, about ten inches in diameter, is set at each cover when the table is laid. The oyster and soup plates are placed in turn upon this, and later it is exchanged for the plate upon which the first hot course after the soup is served. When there are plenty of maids, thus avoiding drawing out the meal to an unseemly length, it is considered au fait to have a plate in the center of each cover continuously until the clearing of the table for the dessert.

At the right of the service plate dispose as many knives as will be required before the dessert, each one with cutting edge toward the plate. At the right of the knives lay the soup spoon with the inside of the bowl upward; beyond this the fork for oysters or other hors d'œuvre, so that, beginning with the oyster fork, the utensils on the right of the service plate be laid in the order of use. Beginning at the extreme left of the service plate arrange the forks in the order of use, having the last close to the plate. The tines should be turned up. When the number of courses is such that but two or three knives and forks are required, the dessert fork may be placed upon the table with the other forks and nearest the plate, with the dessert spoon above the plate. Spoons or forks for punch and spoons for after dinner coffee are best laid upon the plate or saucer at the time of serving. Indeed, the table can be cleared more neatly for the dessert if all the silver for dessert be put in place when needed. At the upper right hand of the service plate, at the tips of the knives, set the glass for water.

The napkins for dinner should be large. In laundering these fold in halves lengthwise and then fold again lengthwise, having the side with the selvage upward; then fold over in the middle and one end back to the central fold; turn the napkin over and fold the other end over to the central fold. The napkin can be opened accordion fashion. Place the napkins on the service plate or at the left of the forks or fold by hand in the middle and place above the plates. If cards are used to seat the guests, these should be placed upon the napkin. At dinner a dinner roll, a piece of bread 2 by 3 inches or three breadsticks tied together are often placed in sight, within the folds of the napkin. At luncheon any one of these, with a ball or neatly shaped piece of butter, is placed on a bread and butter plate, with a butter spreader a little to the right and above the plate. Butter not being served at dinner, this plate does not then appear.

The Leftover Turkey.

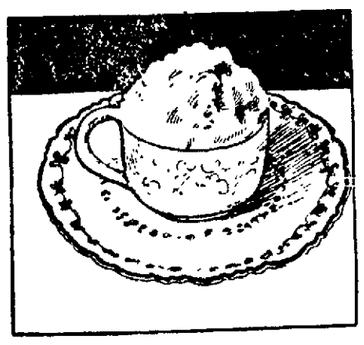
A delicious way to serve up leftover roast turkey is with a chestnut sauce. Take one-half pint chestnut meat which has been mashed fine after having been boiled gently about one hour, one pint of good, rich chicken stock, one-half teaspoonful lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and salt and pepper to taste. Blend the flour and butter together and melt in a pan over the fire, gradually add the stock, then the chestnuts, salt and pepper to taste. Rub all through a sieve and return to the fire, lay the slices of turkey into this sauce, add the lemon juice and when all is good and hot serve, garnishing the dish with either sprigs of parsley, tender pieces of celery, watercress or tender lettuce leaves.—Table Talk.

Vegetarian Turkey.

Mix well together three cupfuls of chopped nuts (one or more kinds), three cupfuls of dry breadcrumbs, three cupfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of nut butter dissolved in some of the milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of finely powdered sage and three teaspoonfuls of salt. Lastly stir in six well beaten eggs. Bake twenty minutes in a brisk oven and serve hot with cranberry jelly and brown gravy.

An Item For the New Year's Menu.

Amid the heavy and cloying feasting usually characteristic of the holidays the sherbet comes as a freshener and reviver to the jaded palate. Table Talk gives the reminder that grape or, in fact, any fruit sherbet is easily made and with the new freezers which freeze without turning takes but little time or trouble in the compounding. Dissolve one-half of a pound of sugar in one



GRAPE SHERBET.

pint of boiling water, boil for two minutes; then set aside to cool. Add one pint of grape juice, the juice of one small lemon and turn into the freezer. When half frozen, add the white of one egg whipped to a stiff froth with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar and finish the freezing.

WHAT SHE WEARS.

Tailor Made Trimmings — The Old Pull Back Skirt—Smart Hats.

Arrow pointed bands, laid vertically as well as in sectional horizontal bars, are among the tailor made conservative trimmings. Woolen laces as well as embroideries in wool are counted among French suit ornamentations and go exceedingly well with the zibelines and flecked cloths for winter wear. Stitchings are very much mixed in with other trimmings upon street suits, often alternating with moire bands or the fancy black braids so much used on cloths and such smart effects obtained from them. Velvet ribbons embroidered in large wafer spots for dressy, modish cloth suits are made to suit the various cloths and in graduated sizes, with spots in proportion.

A very smart example is a suede finished mastic cloth. The skirt's fitted flounce is quite a deep one and is trimmed with six graduated rows of golden brown velvet ribbon, wafered in white silk, the largest spots forming the bottom ring. A yoke top has three of the narrowest graduations of these velvet ribbons, while the bottoms of the bell sleeves carry out the original group of six. The bodice, bloused all around, is striped with the fourth size velvet in vertical lines and, being cut into a V in front, is finished with an Irish lace collar, the gauntlets of the sleeves matching. A chemisette of chiffon a shade lighter than the velvet brown has motifs of Irish lace applied in a most becoming way, with a scarf twist of chiffon to match, caught with dull silver perce buttons, three in number.

There is a decided revival of the old pull back skirt effect, as seen on some

GOWN OF VELVET, LACE AND ERMINE.

of the smartest French gown models for dress house wear. The charm of this kind of skirt is its jabot drapery below the waist in the back. These jabot lines enter also into a separate basque drapery, which is attached to a round, belted bodice most gracefully.

Sash ribbons, marvelously beautiful, are to be found very wide and their quality extremely fine, with correspondingly high prices. Flowered and pompadour varieties, in louisine, taffeta and satin, besides velvets and brocades, are among the choice ones, and so are ribbons with velvet spots or those cross lines, squares and lozenge figures in panne or plush. Narrow velvet ribbons obtain still their former favor, but the half inch width is now much more used in rosettes, loops and ends.

One of the great charms of new hat trimmings, where they follow the best French models, is that they are held distinctly up to a simple treatment. The shape of the hat counts for everything and needs to be clearly defined, for therein lies its chic. The most modish of white felts and beavers often have but a narrow white satin crown band and bow in addition to long plumes, single or double, or clusters and wreaths of shorter feathers.

Feather hats or hat crowns are among the latest smart millinery. Pheasant plumage and that of the Japanese duck are lovely color combinations. Parrot feathers, as well as a good part of the bird itself, are in vogue, as are all the dove and gull birds, embracing the many shades of natural gray, together with their brilliant whiteness of plumage.

Lace leads in millinery and for the trimming of furs. Lace motifs upon fur stoles dress them up and down their full length, with muffs matching. Unspotted ermine looks better under this lace treatment than any other. No doubt white rabbit skins could be well disguised by lace for evening wear.—Vogue.

Cloak clasps, boa chains and similar contrivances in gold, silver or other metals promise to be very useful with the new fur stoles, pelerines and capes of the season.

TIM HEALY'S SPEECH.

Shafts of Wit Fired at England's Prime Minister.

THE ROLE OF A UGANDAN ASSUMED

Irish Member's Speech In the British House of Commons Was Considered One of the Most Effective Pieces of Political Irony Ever Uttered.

Mr. Tim Healy's speech in the house of commons on the reassembling of parliament a few days ago won general praise as one of the most effective pieces of political irony ever uttered within the walls of St. Stephen's. As reported in the London Daily Telegraph the speech ran as follows:

Mr. Healy said he rose for the purpose of saying a few words on the subject of the Uganda railway. Speaking as a matter of Uganda, he wished to thank the government for the great measure of advancement, which he was sure would bring calm to Kerry and balm to Balladehob—namely, the proposed expenditure upon that country of a large amount of public money and the taking up of the time of the house with regard to a project of that description. He could not help felicitating the government on the proposal to spend time and money upon the inhabitants of that distant and neglected land. Uganda was a place which had always been foremost in his thoughts.

They had been brought up to love and reverence it, and it was at least a consolation that that long neglected country should at length have won the favor and approbation of the prime minister of England to such an extent that he was prepared in a time of great stringency and when the education bill was exciting so much passion to give the people of that country the hope of having a large portion of the time of the house of commons devoted to it. There must be some reason for this flattering attention to Uganda. He believed it was a crimeless country and that its administration was in the hands of the most pure souled removables which the British empire could afford.

Law and order there proceeded with a regularity of which they had no example in this country (England), and hence it was that the British parliament turned aside from mere paltry topics, such as the affairs of Ireland, of England, Scotland and Wales, and devoted itself with one voice to the interests of the people of that afflicted area. Now as the right honorable gentleman was to the office of prime minister, he had given a pledge to the empire at large which would redound through Australia, Canada and every island and kingdom and republic, too, absorbed by England that, however much this parliament might have its hands full, if you were a nigger, a painted savage or a heathen roaming the woods the prime minister of England still had a bear at his disposal and that in his generosity he would be prepared to appeal to the chancellor of the exchequer to pour out the gold of England for the benefit of this benighted and dejected savage.

The Irish members had long gloried in the destruction of their own parliament, because when in Ireland, within the narrow walls of an Irish parliament, could they imagine such disinterestedness? Where could they imagine such altruism, when their own country was palpitating, thrilling and throbbing with passionate emotion, as to turn aside to contemplate the position of the niggers of Uganda? Hence it was that in future the admiration which he had always felt would now be something ethical and ennobling, and they would go back to their own country with the glorious and glowing principle that Kerry might be neglected, Connaught might be starving, but at least the house had an eye and a watchful care for the people of Uganda.

A hen in Bromley, England, is alleged to have laid an egg which weighs a quarter of a pound.

COCKS FOR A MANILA MAIN.

American Fighters Will Be Pitted Against Picked Filipino Birds.

Now that the American soldiers have no more Filipinos to fight, they have turned American gamecocks against Filipino roosters, and with the same result that marked the clash of American and Filipino arms, says the San Francisco Examiner. As evidence of the new order of warfare, an imposing coop containing fifteen American fighting cocks appeared on the Pacific Mail dock at San Francisco recently and was stowed away upon the steamship Korea, bound for the orient.

The coop with its belligerent tenants came from Pennsylvania, consigned to Captain Carey, Thirteenth United States infantry, now at Manila. It was a massive crate 6 feet high, 6 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches deep, stoutly built and furnished with exterior trays for water and food. The interior was divided into fifteen compartments, for the game birds could not be trusted in one another's company, and it was whitewashed and treated with antiseptic solution, the greatest care being evinced in conveying the fighters to their destination. The freight charges from Pennsylvania to Manila, via Hongkong, were $175, and the birds were valued at $25 each.

Army men say that four American gamecocks were taken to Manila to participate in the Filipino national sport of cockfighting, and their owners won $700 and cleaned out a regiment of native roosters. The Filipino fowls were armed with small knives while the American birds were supplied with steel spears, which proved the most effective weapons. And now re-enforcements of fifteen picked birds, some as fierce and as big as eagles, others ordinary bantams, are on their way across the ocean to furnish sport for soldiers and Filipinos.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Hints on Hanging Festoons of Evergreens and Cedar Twigs.

In America our chief midwinter decorations are little fir and cedar saplings from six to ten feet high, children's trees essentially, to be made resplendent with colored candles and shining trinkets, with more solid gifts in soberer packages between; branches, wreaths, stars or even tiny sprigs of holly; sprays of mistletoe, and sometimes a whole mistletoe plant, says Harper's Bazar. But the tiniest sprig of mistletoe is as effective as the larger bunch, if properly placed, in contributing to the mirth of a Christmas evening, provided a proper number of maids and men be present

Central chandeliers should have festoons of evergreens hung from them, or where side lights are used the festoons may be caught up on these. Light ropes of cedar or fir twigs are sometimes carried from a central chandelier when this happens to be directly above the dining table and draped at intervals along the sides of the "festive board," dividing the places much after the manner of the Maypole ribbon or flower strands.

Truth.

Truth is always consistent with itself and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, sits upon our lips and is ready to drop out before we are aware. A lie is troublesome and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Novelty In Cravat Racks.

Cravat racks are the latest in burned wood novelties and form a seasonable feature of the gifts for men. They are of various lengths, according to the supposed size of the recipient's collection, generally about eighteen inches. Square apertures hold the ties, and brass rings or ribbon loops suspend the rack on the wall.

Vaccinating Foxhounds.

Major R. Williams Wynn, master of the Flint and Denbigh hounds, has instructed a veterinary surgeon of St. Asaph to vaccinate all the hounds and puppies against distemper, says the London Telegraph. A great many deaths have occurred from the disease, and, as this is the first pack in England to be vaccinated against distemper, the result will be watched with interest.

ROYAL VIEW OF ROOSEVELT

German Prince Says President Is "Full of Electric Sparks."

Prince Heinrich von Pless XV., the personal representative of Emperor William at the New York chamber of commerce dinner, sailed recently on the Deutschland. On the eve of his departure the prince expressed his admiration for President Roosevelt, says the New York World.

"The chamber of commerce dinner especially impressed me," said the emperor's representative. "One had to be there in person to appreciate the possibilities of this country. Everywhere about the tables were to be found faces strong in character and capable of great deeds. I did not see a single weak face.

"I was carried away with the speech of the president. I never saw a man like him. He is full of electric sparks, and those around him cannot fail to receive the magnetic influence.

"He is a man who would lead if he was buried in the wilds of Africa. Now I can readily understand why he is so popular."

Strike For Sake of Mules.

Sympathy for the mules that toil in the coal mines at Washington, Ind., caused all the men employed in mines Nos. 2 and 3 to go on strike the other day. Nearly 300 men are involved, says the New York Times. The men claim that for some time the company has not been properly caring for the dumb animals and that the mules are often put to work without having been curried, fed or watered. This was said to be the condition of affairs, and all the men laid down their picks and walked out. They have notified the company that they will not return to work until the operators agree to give the animals better treatment.

Titles to Order.

A curious trial is going on in Austria-Hungary which may end in many persons in the highest society being deprived of their titles and coats of arms, says the London Express. An agent of a heraldic office at Prague, named Alois Muller, has been supplying, at enormous prices, manuscript patents supposed to have been granted by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. of Austria. These documents have enabled the purchasers to obtain from the court patents of nobility.

Champagne the New Dress Color.

Champagne is the name of the delicate tint that so many tea gowns, evening wraps and negligees are being made of. It is a beautiful golden amber color, and when veiled in filmy masses of lace its effect is almost as shimmering and bewildering as its name suggests.

The Big Chrysanthemum.

All vanished are the flowers
That long their fragrance shed;
They withered with the summer,
And all their beauty fled.
But now in all its glory
We see another come,
And gladly we are hailing
The big chrysanthemum.

It isn't much on fragrance,
For it's not built that way;
It doesn't sweeten breezes
That oft around it play,
But gorgeous are the colors
And beautiful the hues
That nature on it lavished
To make its charms profuse.

In modesty 'tis lacking—
That virtue often praised—
For it is forward pressing,
And high its head is raised,
But there's sufficient reason
For playing "rubberneck,"
Because it takes that method
To show us it's on deck.

In foliage, too, 'tis lacking,
For there's but little green
That from it is projecting
Where its long stem is seen,
But leaves 'tis coldly spurning,
Preferring that they drop,
Directing all attention
To beauty that's on top.

In great conservatories
It reigns as queen of all.
The beauty it enhances
At festival and ball.
'Tis waved as floral trophy
Where rules the football game,
And at all social functions
It gets there just the same.

'Tis glorious in color,
Majestic in its mien,
And everywhere in autumn
It reigns as floral queen.
When other flowers vanish,
We see this beauty come,
And joyously we're greeting
The big chrysanthemum.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

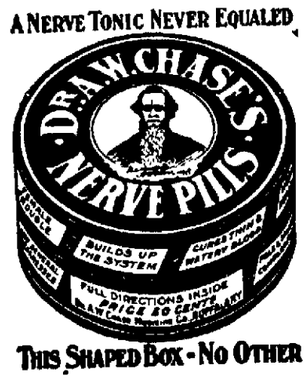
DOCTOR, I CANNOT SLEEP!

Do you go to bed to tumble and toss? To think until your brain grows weary? Do you in desperation get up and read or walk about until exhausted nature gives you an hour or two of troubled, restless sleep? A sleep that does not rest. Do you know that the remedy is at hand? Do you know that every day hundreds of just such cases are cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills? A medicine that does not quiet the nerves and give sleep by the opiate plan, but by the common sense system of nourishing the nerves, of quieting and steadying them through its magnificent tonic and strength-giving powers—the only rational, sensible way.

Andrew Street.

Mrs. C. Sands, of No. 12 Andrew St., Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a nerve tonic I can recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills with a clear conscience. I was restless, nervous, run down and sleepless, when I began the box I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie Street. Since then I sleep well, nerves steady and general strength good. This result pleases me and I am glad to say so."
MRS. C. SANDS.

A NERVE TONIC NEVER EQUALED



THIS SHAPED BOX - NO OTHER

East Short St.

Mr. Joseph Huth, of No. 70 East Short St., Massillon, Ohio, says:—"My daughter was in bad shape, nervous, restless, run down—dull and sleeping poorly. I was told she needed a good nerve tonic like Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and got some at E. S. Craig's Drug Store and they were just the thing. The medicine gave her strength, and good sleep. We think the Nerve Pills a great medicine."
JOSEPH HUTH.

Be are of imitations.—Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50c a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A LARGE AND GROWING MARKET.

Non-contiguous Territory Supplying Producers.

SHIPMENTS ON THE INCREASE.

The October Statement of the Treasury Bureau of Stasistics Shows Remarkable Figures Covering the Exports to Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Alaska.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The non-contiguous territory of the United States is supplying a large and growing market to the producers and manufacturers of the United States. The October statement of the treasury bureau of statistics shows that the shipments of merchandise from the United States to Puerto Rico in the ten months ending with October, 1902, amounted to practically $10,000,000—a million dollars a month—against 6¾ millions in the corresponding months of last year. To the Philippines the shipments in the ten months ending with October were over $4,000,000, against a little more than 3 millions in the corresponding months of last year, and 2¾ millions in the corresponding months of 1900. To the Hawaiian islands the collection of shipments was only resumed with the month of June, and the figures therefore do not cover the ten months' period as is the case in the commerce with Puerto Rico and the Philippines; but the annual shipments from the United States to the Hawaiian islands are estimated at about $20,000,000 per annum. To Alaska, the record of shipments was begun with June, and amounted during the four months beginning with October to nearly $3,000,000. The figures at hand for these four non-contiguous territories—Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska—indicate that they will furnish during the year about to end a market for about $40,000,000 worth of the products of the United States, chiefly agricultural and manufactured products.

On the import side, the reports of the bureau of statistics indicates that these island territories are also contributing largely to the growing demand of the United States for tropical products. In the ten months ending with October, the shipments from Hawaii to the United States amounted in round terms to $31,000,000, and those from Puerto Rico to the United States to nearly $9,000,000, against 6½ millions in the corresponding months of last year; while from the Philippines the receipts were over $7,000,000 and from Alaska over $8,000,000, in the four months ending with October. These figures indicate that the annual contribution of tropical products by the tropical territory under the control of the United States will amount in the present year to about $45,000,000, and that the receipts of merchandise from Alaska will amount to $15,000,000, making the total receipts of merchandise from the non-contiguous territory nearly or quite $60,000,000 in value, and the shipments from the United States to that territory $40,000,000.

The principal articles received from the territory in question are: From Hawaii, sugar, amounting in the ten months ending with October to 645 million pounds valued at $20,000,000; from Puerto Rico, sugar and molasses, amounting to 6½ million dollars, and tobacco, nearly 2 millions; from the Philippines, manila hemp, amounting in value to over $7,000,000 in the ten months ending with October; from Alaska, salmon, amounting to nearly 7½ million dollars in the four months ending with October.

The principal articles for which the territory in question supplies a market are as follows: To Puerto Rico during the ten months ending with October, cotton cloths, 22 million yards, valued at $1,211,00; iron and steel manufactures, $1,164,000; breadstuffs, $954,000, of which $853,000 is flour; boots and shoes, $186,000; malt liquors, $118,000; fish, $217,000; provisions, $1,196,000, of which $916,000 represents value of hog products; rice, 47 million pounds, valued at $1,652,000. To the Philippine islands, iron and steel manufactures to the value of $725,000; miineral oil, $270,000; paper and manufactures thereof, $209,000; provisions, $163,000; cotton cloths, $324,000; hay, $108,000; wood and manufactures thereof, $252,000, and scientific instruments, $105,000. The shipments to the Philippine islands include manufactures of all classes, especially iron and steel, also flour and other breadstuffs. To Alaska the largest items are provisions, breadstuffs, fruits and nuts, iron and steel manufactures, vegetables, tobacco and manufactures of wood.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Common Pleas Court Adjourns Until Next Friday.

Canton, Dec. 22.—Common pleas court adjourned at 11:30 o'clock Monday noon until Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock, or over Christmas. Judge Harter held court Monday morning in room No. 1 and transacted routine business, consisting of the approval of entries and minor matters connected with pending suits. Judge Ambler is out of the city, but before departing agreed upon the adjournment until Friday.

Catherine Remley has begun proceedings in common pleas court against Perl E. Remley. Plaintiff, in her petition, says that she was married to the defendant on June 17, 1891, at Layman, O., and that they have two children, aged respectively 8 and 6 years. Plaintiff alleges that the defendant has been wilfully absent for more than three years and that he has failed to provide. Plaintiff asks for a divorce, the custody of the children, and restoration to her former name of Catherine McNamara. Attorney John O. Garrett filed the petition.

Affidavits in support of the motion for a new trial in the suit of Fleischer Bros., of Philadelphia, against H. A. Bloomberg & Co., of Massillon, were filed in common pleas court Monday morning. Fleischer Bros. recovered a judgment against H. A. Bloomberg, whose business is conducted under the name of Bloomberg & Co., for $1,532 on an alleged account for goods. Bloomberg contended that the goods were not made up according to samples and the account was disputed. Attorneys Taylor, of Wooster, and Sterling, of Canton, who represent the defendant Bloomberg, filed the motion for a new trial contending that Jurors Snyder and Henrich were prejudiced against Bloomberg.

G. W. WILHELM'S FUNERAL

It Occurred Saturday Afternoon From His Home in Justus.

From the Canton (Sunday) Repository: The body of Senator George W. Wilhelm was laid in a grave in Center cemetery, a mile and a half southwest of Justus, Saturday afternoon. The funeral was one of the largest ever held at Justus. Aside from the relatives and neighbors of the deceased, who gathered to pay their last farewell to the deceased, there were numerous friends of the deceased from Canton, Massillon, Steubenville, Columbus, and other parts of the state.

At the senator's late residence at 1 o'clock the Massillon lodge of Elks, of which he was a member, conducted the ritualistic funeral services beside the coffin. The services were impressive. The Elks, some thirty in number, marched to the U. B. church nearby, and with uncovered heads lined either side of the walk from the street to the church as the body was borne into the edifice.

The services in the church were conducted by the Rev. W. O. Siffert, of Navarre, assisted by the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, D. D., of Beach City. The United Brethren church choir sang several selections. About fifty carriages formed the procession that wended its way from Justus to the cemetery. The road to the cemetery leads by the home of Robert M. Wilhelm, the aged father of the deceased, who has been partially helpless for about a year. His condition is such that he was unable to attend the funeral. In order to grant his pleading request to view the remains of his oldest son, the funeral cortege halted at the father's farm home, and the casket containing the body of Senator Wilhelm was carried into the aged father's room, and he was allowed to gaze on his son's features for the last time. The scene is described as extremely pathetic to the few relatives and neighbors in the room.

At the cemetery a detachment from Wilmot Post, G. A. R., of which Senator Wilhelm was a member, conducted ritualistic services. The Rev. W. O. Siffert offered a short closing prayer.

The floral tributes placed about the casket in the home of the deceased were numerous and elaborate. Besides those from relatives and intimate friends, large pieces came from the Massillon Elks, the G. A. R. Post of Wilmot, and from Stark county officials and other friends. Numerous tributes were also sent by political friends of the senator who reside in various parts of Ohio.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

The Rev. J. E. Transue is Now in Fresno, Cal.

The Independent is in receipt of a letter from the Rev. J. E. Transue, late pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church of this city, now located in Fresno, Cal., in which he says:

"I guess you will be surprised to get this letter from me. I am here in California, and have charge of a church. This is a nice place, and Mrs. Transue likes it very well. We have a splendid church and parsonage. We arrived here December 11th, and the people seem to appreciate our coming."

BRAIN BUILDING.

What the Newest Science Hopes to Achieve.

Mind art is the newest science. It is the art of brain building, by the cultivation of which anybody may become the architect of his own mind machine, rebuilding it or altering it as he sees fit. Professor Elmer Gates of Washington is the originator and teacher of this art. He has, says a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, found out not only how the mind may be built to order, but also how character and disposition may be improved at will so as to transform bad persons into good persons.

It is all a matter of educating the cells of the brain, he claims, which are the physical units of mind. The whole brain is a piece of physical mechanism, and, like another machine, it may be built up. Beginning with the child, it can be put together bit by bit.

"Every thought that enters the mind," declares Professor Gates, "is registered in the brain by a change in the structure of the cells. The change is a physical change, more or less permanent. Think of a certain thing a number of times every day for a month, and the result must be a building up of that part of the brain in which the matter in question is considered. Blood flows to that portion of the mind machine and does the constructive work, multiplying and enlarging the cells locally.

"Apply this idea through a systematic course of training and you can educate a child as it ought to be educated. Brain building is the science of the future.

"Nearly all the thinking you do is done without your knowing it. Ideas frequently leap into the mind as if from nowhere, and they are likely to be the best ideas."

Professor Gates has applied the theory in his own nursery and has obtained amazing results from the training of his little boy and girl, who began their education before they were weaned. A beginning was made early in cultivating the faculty of attention. The little girl when she was not able to stand alone was taught to give her attention to a certain thing and to keep it fixed upon that thing as long as she could. The little girl and her brother, long before they could talk, were taught to put blocks through holes in a wooden box. The holes were of twenty different shapes and the blocks of as many different forms, and the children were obliged without knowing what they were about, to register in their brains a large variety of geometrical concepts.

In the very near future electric cars running over the east side system of the East St. Louis and Suburban Electric Railway company at express train speed will be stopped within a hundred feet, says J. M. Brandette in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The brakes with which the cars of the system will be equipped represent the highest development of braking science. There have been track brakes and wheel brakes which have been more or less successful. The brake which will be put on the East St. Louis cars is an ingenious combination of the two principles by which the maximum braking effect of each is obtained.

The brake proper consists of a double track shoe which is strongly attracted to the track when energized by a current produced by the car motors and brake heads and shoes of the ordinary type, acting directly on the wheels. It is so constructed that the downward pull and the resultant drag of the track brake are simultaneously transmitted into lateral pressure on the wheels.

When the brake is applied, the strong attraction of the track shoes to the rails produces three effects—an increase of the pressure of the wheels on the track because of the downward pull of the magnets, retardation by reason of the friction between the shoes and rails and a maximum braking effect on the wheels obtained through the transmission of the drag of the track shoes on the brake shoes.

An interesting fact is that the brake shoe pressure is automatically regulated by the condition of the rail surface. If the track is wet, the drag is lessened and the brake pressure on the wheels correspondingly increased.

The braking effect is also automatically adjusted to the shifting of weight on the trucks, as when, for instance, the motion is being rapidly retarded and the weight thrown on the forward trucks. Speed is also automatically controlled down long and steep grades. Just enough current can be permitted to pass through the track shoe magnets to hold the car at uniform speed on any grade. Any increase of speed causes the brakes to act with greater force, and any decrease of speed decreases the brake action.

Danger of failure of current is obviated by the fact that the magnets are energized by current obtained from the car motors and not from line current.

A New Gas.

Remarkable properties are claimed for a new gas called electroid by its discoverer, Professor Rychnowski of Lemberg, who declares that it is a cure for consumption. When condensed, the gas assumes the form of tiny greenish blue balls which are elastic like india rubber and emit rays under the influence of which the growth of plants and flowers is greatly accelerated and organic matter is prevented from decomposing. Some tuberoses on being exposed to the electroid rays in a dark room immediately burst into flower.

A QUILT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Novel Gift From Bridgeton, N. J., Emblematic of the Union.

The ladies of the Bazaar circle of the Central Methodist Episcopal church in Bridgeton, N. J., have completed a beautiful quilt, which they will present to President Roosevelt, says the Philadelphia Press. They value it at $500. It consists of forty-seven blocks of fine linen, one each for the states, the District of Columbia and our insular possessions. Upon each of these is worked in silk the state flower in colors which are a perfect facsimile of the original, while crossed flags in the national tricolor adorn the block of the District of Columbia.

The quilt is called "the national quilt." It is beautifully worked. Miss Lillian Kennedy, niece of Rev. Dr. W. W. Moffett, the pastor, was in charge of the work.

New Use For Aluminum.

Owing to the property which aluminium possesses of producing a very high temperature when burned with substances that give off oxygen it has lately been employed in Berlin for making a new detonator for firing explosives which do not readily respond to the action of the detonating compositions hitherto used. The aluminium is used in the shape of a powder mixed with the other substances filling the percussion caps or detonators. The sudden high temperature induced by the pulverized aluminium results in a greater mechanical energy than can be produced with compositions not containing aluminium.

Kipling's Fondness For Pie.

Rudyard Kipling has an American wife and likewise an American mother-in-law. The latter, Mrs. Wolcott Balestier, lives in New York. The other day Mrs. Balestier sent her famous son-in-law a present, says the Utica Press. What do you think it was? A glass rolling pin for use in making pie crust. In making the purchase she explained that Mr. and Mrs. Kipling and all the little Kiplings are passionately fond of pie. Here is a pointer for those who would win literary fame. Pie is the stuff that dreams are made of.

Lost

The Use of Arm. Heart Trouble.

Could Not Eat, Sleep or Walk.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Entirely.

"If it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Remedies I would not be here to write this letter. Two years ago last June I lost the use of my left arm, could not use it and could only move it with the help of my right hand. My heart was so weak I could not sleep nights for smothering spells. I was out of sorts all over and could eat nothing. I grew so weak that I could not walk without staggering like a drunken man and my home doctor said he could do nothing for me. I was in so much pain I was almost wild. I could not take morphine nor opium as they made me worse. So I got to thinking about Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine and the more I thought about it the more I wanted to try them. I wrote to the Dr. Miles Medical Co. for advice which I followed to the letter. I can say today that I am glad I did as I am a well woman now; can work and can walk two or three miles and not mind it. I can also use my arm again as well as ever. You do not know how thankful I am for those grand medicines Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Nervine. I think Dr. Miles' Remedies are the best in the world, and if I should get sick again I should take the same course. The remedies also helped my daughter Vida so wonderfully that I should have written you before to thank you, but I wanted to be sure that the cure was permanent, which I now know to be the case."—Mrs. Frank Loomis, Allen, Mich.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

AN ALASKAN PARADISE.

Raspberries and Garden Truck Grow Luxuriantly at Sunrise City.

Sunrise, Alaska, is, according to a letter written by Howard B. Dozier, a Kansas City boy, to his mother, Mrs. B. F. Dozier of the same city, the hub of an arctic paradise, says the Kansas City Star. In the contiguous country valley oats, potatoes and garden truck grow luxuriantly, and the finest cranberries, raspberries and currants are to be had for the picking in the suburbs of the remarkable Alaska town. Mr. Dozier is a member of an Alaska Central railway surveying corps, and in his letter he says he is delighted with his employment.

"The weather in Alaska is delightful," he writes. "I used to think this country was an iceberg. Throughout the Cook's inlet country I found the weather not unlike the Pacific coast region. In the Sunrise country game of all kinds, moose, mountain sheep, bear, grouse, ptarmigans, etc., is plentiful. It is said millions of dollars are annually left in Europe by American tourists. The pleasure seeker should try this part of the world. He will get his money's worth. The scenery here is grand. This country is large enough to support a half dozen railroads, and, with the completion of the Alaska Central railway and the Copper River and Yukon railway from Valdez north, who can tell what the future of Alaska is to be? It is safe to say that within a few years there will be many good homes in Alaska for those who are industrious."

TURKISH TYPEWRITER.

Another American Victory In a Hard Fought Fight.

Selim S. Haddad, artist and inventor from Cairo, Egypt, arrived in Washington recently for the purpose of completing arrangements with the Turkish legation in that city for presenting the sultan of Turkey a sample of what he says is the first typewriter ever invented that writes successfully the Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages.

Mr. Haddad has been at work on this machine for five years and had it manufactured in the United States, says the Philadelphia Press. Other typewriters writing these languages have been invented, but Mr. Haddad says they were never a success. One of the typewriters is also to be presented to the khedive of Egypt by the inventor.

The Arabic, Turkish and Persian languages have each more than 600 characters. The feature of Mr. Haddad's invention is the fact that he has reduced these 600 characters, his machine having only fifty-three keys. Irregularities in the sizes of letters also present difficulties overcome in the mechanism. The cylinder moves from left to right instead of from right to left, but in most respects the machine looks like the typewriters of America.

Until five years ago Mr. Haddad was a painter at Cairo, but since that time he has devoted nearly all of his energies toward perfecting this new invention. He has had the typewriter patented in this country, Europe and Egypt.

Novel Fishing Lure.

In France a novel method of catching fish is being tested by anglers. A tiny mirror is attached to the line near the baited hook. The assumption is that a fish, when it sees itself in a glass, will conclude that some other fish is trying to carry off the bait and will make haste to secure the tempting morsel itself, the result being that it will speedily be caught on the relentless hook. From experiments which have been made there seems to be some foundation for this assumption. At any rate, some anglers say that they catch more fish when they use the little mirror than they ever caught before.

Latest Hygienic Fad.

A society has been formed in Manchester, England, the members of which eschew the morning meal. The nonbreakfasters contend that breakfast retards activity of both mind and body and is a fertile cause of indigestion, dyspepsia and like ailments.

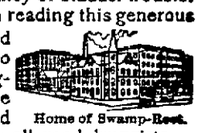
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.


Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Christmas

Will Soon Be Here.

Do not wait, but come now and inspect our large stock of goods.

Special Sale of Collar, Cuff, Tie and Glove Boxes,

Now 25c

How happy a man can be with our Lounging or Bath Robes. Fabrics and patterns new. Prices the lowest.

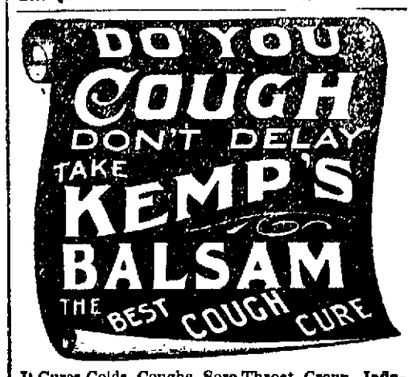
DOLL'S Hat, Glove and Shirt Store,

No. 4 East Main Street.

The Prairie to Be a Training Ship.

Upon the conclusion of the maneuvers in the Caribbean sea this winter it is the intention of the navy department to detach the cruiser Prairie from the north Atlantic squadron and fit her out as a training ship, says the Washington Star. This action is in view of the large number of recruits that have recently been gathered from all parts of the country by the recruiting parties sent out last summer.

One per cent of the population of India profess the Christian religion.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

Before Christmas Sale of Coats and Furs in the Cloak Room.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

Christmas Sale of Rugs.

As fine a collection of beautiful designs and colorings as can be seen anywhere. For Christmas selling some special values are offered that will be of great interest to those who want to give useful gifts.

A new line of Velvet Rugs, 1½ yards long..... **$1.49**

Just received, a big showing of beautiful Moquette Rugs—27x63, $2.25; 36x72 ..... **$3.50**

All these are new designs—really would not be shown ordinarily before next spring.

Some choice specimens of fine Fur Rugs, plain centers, with different colored borders **$5.00**

Bigelow Axminster Rugs—a full line direct from Arnold Constable Co., New York. Beautiful floral and Oriental designs; plain Rugs with self-toned borders, $1.35 for small sizes, and up to **$9.00**

Fancy Imported Boxes

The most of them came from Japan. They are very dainty and pretty, showing various colorings and hand painted decorations; many of them are nicely lined.

Handkerchief Boxes, 25c and 30c.
Glove Boxes, 25c and 35c.
Photograph Holders, 50c.
Necktie Boxes, 50c and 75c.
Spectacle Boxes, 35c.
Bon Bon Boxes and Baskets, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Fur Robes for Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

All nicely lined with good warm materials, some are very finely quilted and finished. Price range, $2.50 to $6.50.

Bissell Carpet Sweepers.

The best sweeper made makes a splendid gift. We have them at two prices.
Japan Finished ..$2.50
Nickeled Trimmings...$3.00

Fancy Baskets.

Pretty Paper Baskets in novel shapes, and a fine assortment of Sewing Baskets, Hampers, etc. Price range, 25c, 49c, 75c, $1.00 and up to $3.50.

Just Get the Delineator.

The Best Magazine for Women. 15c.

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WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

BELL DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
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EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamman's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), Herbert Hankin's News stand in Mill street

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — MASSILLON, O. — 1894

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1902.

There is a revival, in a bill presented in the House of Representatives, of the project for changing the date of the inauguration of the president from March 4 to April 30. It will require a constitutional amendment to be ratified by the legislatures of three-quarters of the total number of states to effect this change. The objection to March 4 as the date of the inauguration turns wholly upon the inclemency of the weather in Washington at that season and the dangers to health which follow as a consequence. The observances of the president's inauguration require outdoor formulas and festivities, and it is generally conceded that the close of the month of April would be better fitted for such purposes than the beginning of March.

The Independent wishes its readers many happy returns of this noble season of the year, which everybody is meeting in a generous spirit which shows plainly how full to overflowing with prosperity are the country's coffers. It has been a harvest time with the storekeepers, and everywhere there has been extra work for printers, clerks, postmen, expressmen, railroaders and other carriers of Christmas loads. Factories have worked overtime to supply the stores and banks have taken in and paid out more money in a day than in dull times they do in a week. It's been hard work but everybody seems to think it's worth while and nobody is "grouchy." Tomorrow, in deference to the general rule that everybody should be given an opportunity, as far as possible, to enjoy a Christmas free from labor, The Independent will not be issued.

Wireless telegraphy as a means of communication across the Atlantic is an established success. The greatest feat of modern science has been accomplished. One year ago Marconi announced that the letter "S" had been signaled from the station near Cornwall, England, to a temporary station on the Newfoundland coast, a distance of 1,600 miles. The announcement was received with skepticism in many quarters and Marconi decided that he would make no more announcements concerning the progress of his work in wireless telegraphy until he should be able to offer proof beyond dispute that his signalings had been successfully transmitted. On Sunday this proof was forthcoming. Marconi succeeded in sending wireless messages from Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, to King Edward, and to King Victor Emmanuel, thus showing that the faint signalings which came to him from Cornwall when he was in Newfoundland last year were really the first of the wireless messages the sending of which marked one of the greatest steps yet taken in the field of science.

Commenting on the financial situation in the country during the past week Daniel Kellogg says in the financial and commercial department of the New York Sun that there is not the slightest idea among sensible people in the business world that the trouble in Venezuela will in any way involve this country. It is fully realized that the safety of our traditional policy in regard to foreign colonization in South America is not at all threatened by what has happened, and that the foreign powers concerned have the utmost and highest reason for desiring to avoid any strain in their relations with the United States. It is appreciated, on the other hand, that this same country Venezuela has and has had for years a series of lawless, bankrupt and irresponsible governments. One revolution has swept over the country after another at intervals of a few months, destroying the property of natives of the country and of foreign residents alike and conducted by "generals" and "dictators" whose sole thought has been to get enough loot for themselves out of their operations to enable them to flee the country and live the rest of their lives in luxury in Europe. The foreign residents and foreign property owners must remember that the responsibility is upon them to take due heed how they build railways and start businesses in lands where riots and revolutions are the standing order. We have had our own troubles with Venezuela in the past, and most people believe it is time that Castro and others of his kind in South America were taught to understand that the government of the United States, with or without a Monroe doctrine, has no thought of protecting them from the consequences of their pillage and freebooting. With public opinion thus formed, says Mr. Kellogg, the Venezuelan difficulty has probably troubled the stock market all it is going to.

PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

There is a school teacher famine in this great commonwealth of Ohio. Down in Scioto county some of the country schools have been closed simply because teachers cannot be secured. The doors of the school houses are locked and the children are "running wild" or are traveling several miles to districts fortunate enough to have teachers. In other sections of Ohio the same difficulty is being experienced, except, perhaps, in no other community has it been found necessary to close the schools.

State School Commissioner Bonebrake in commenting on this lack of teachers, says: "There is the same trouble in other states, and it all comes from the miserable wages paid to those who train the youth of the land. Men who hold life certificates are leaving the profession for the reason that living salaries are not paid. They can do far better in other lines of work. The trouble is all in the rural districts. The farmer does not want to pay high taxes for the support of the schools, and men are elected to keep down the levy for school purposes. In many districts in Ohio, the teacher does not receive as much as he could earn by common labor. These conditions will go from bad to worse unless the boards take the matter in hand and levy more taxes."

Men and women do not spend their days in the vexatious work of teaching school merely for the love of it. Few begin the work expecting to follow it year after year. There is not enough money in it. The salaries paid are usually so small as to come under the head of wages. As Mr. Bonebrake says, common labor is paid as much as are the teachers in our country schools, and the same is true of many of the city schools.

In many of the rural counties in Ohio teachers are employed at from $1.25 to $1.75 a day. The teacher who receives $10 a week is considered fortunate. Of course he must board himself, and the term, as a rule, does not exceed six month, and yet these teachers are entrusted with the educational training of the children when these children are in their most plastic years.

The country school is one of the great institutions of the country. A great per cent of the population drinks knowledge from no other fountain. But the wages now paid the teachers of these country schools are no greater than were paid when the middle-aged men of today were pupils in these schools. Those who provide for the maintenance of these schools are not keeping step with the progress of the times. The country school teachers should be paid more money. Ohio is wealthy enough not to be niggardly in providing for the proper education of its youth. The same may be said of the schools in many of our cities. Especially should not the teachers in lower grades be starved at the expense of teachers in higher grades.—Toledo Blade.

MURDER AT AKRON.

John H. Barber Shoots and Instantly Kills His Wife.

Akron, Dec. 22.—John H. Barber, a carpenter, sixty years old, shot and killed his wife, Clementine, at their home in East Akron, Sunday evening He was arrested a quarter of an hour later. It is claimed by the police that he went home and drove his wife out of the house. As the woman tried to break in Barber is said to have fired both barrels of a shotgun through an upper panel of the door, instantly killing her.

The son rushed into the house, and with blows from the butt of the gun broke his father's jaw and pounded his head to a mass of bruises before the officers arrived. The Barber family includes three daughters, who were not at home. His wife was highly respected in the East End. Barber took his arrest coolly and soon after being locked up went to sleep.

FIVE THOUSAND DEAD.

Ashkabad, Dec. 28.—The loss of life by the recent earthquake at Andijan is greater than stated in previous accounts. It is now estimated at 5.000, and already 800 have been dug out of the ruins. The work of excavation is being pushed. The state treasury was wrecked and five million roubles are covered in the ruins. Sheds for the destitute are being built as rapidly as possible.

WAGES TO BE ADVANCED.

New York, Dec 24 The Herald says the wages of the employes of the Wells, Fargo Express Company will be increased from five to ten per cent from December 1.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. GAY.

Occurs in Portland Early Tuesday Morning.

FUNERAL TO BE ON WEDNESDAY.

Mrs. Gay was a Daughter of the Late Charles K. Skinner and a Sister of the Late Augustus T. Skinner, of This City—She Had a Large Circle of Friends in Massillon—Other Deaths.

A wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Massillon will be shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. S. E. Gay, which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Watson H. Wyman, 772 Quimby street, Portland, Ore., Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. The funeral will take place on Wednesday. Massillon relatives received a telegram at 9 a. m. announcing the death, which is supposed to have been very sudden, as letters written by Mrs. Gay were received here as late as last Saturday.

Mrs. Gay was about seventy years of age. She was a daughter of the late Charles K. Skinner and a sister of the late Augustus T. Skinner, of this city. Her husband was the late James P. Gay, of Cincinnati. Her surviving children are Mrs. Wyman of Portland, with whom she has made her home for a number of years, and Harry Gay, of Chicago. Mrs. Gay's last visit to Massillon was made three years ago. A representative of one of Massillon's oldest families, she was charming in person and endowed with qualities of heart and mind which endeared her to all who knew her.

The family burial plot is in the Massillon cemetery, but it is not yet known what disposition will be made of the body.

MRS. ELIZABETH McGRATH.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGrath, aged 72 years, died as the result of a fall which she had several years ago at the Union hotel, Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock. Her husband, George McGrath, and two children, Mrs. Mary Leies and Mrs. Louise Bullock, survive. Mrs. McGrath was one of the oldest landladies in the city and probably one of the oldest in the state. She has had charge of the Union hotel for over fifty years and has lived in the city nearly sixty years. The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's church, Friday, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating. The hour of the funeral will be announced later.

LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

Officials of Various Unions at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22.—After January first this city will be the labor headquarters of more than half a million union workers in America. Officials of more than 450,000 American and Canadian workmen will locate here. This great force of labor includes the three largest national organizations in America. The United Mine Workers, whose president, John Mitchell, is already here. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will move its head office from Philadelphia to this city during the next two weeks. It is the strongest labor organization in America. Secretary Frank Duffey says the membership is 160,000.

The International Typographical Union, which has its international head offices in this city, is the third largest body represented in the American Federation of Labor. Its total membership is about 450,000, although its active membership is only 43,000.

A Valuable Publication.

There is a publication that is always very much looked for, on account of the instructive reading matter that it contains. We refer to Hostetter's Almanac for 1903, published by The Hostetter Company, Pittsburg, Pa., proprietors of the famous Stomach Bitters. This medical treatise is published in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and contains interesting reading in regard to your health, many testimonials as to the efficacy of the Bitters, many amusing anecdotes and other items that will interest you throughout the year. Don't fail to obtain a copy from your druggist, also give the Bitters a trial if you are a sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation or nervousness. It will cure you.

California

Fully described and illustrated in an artistically arranged and beautifully printed book just issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. It describes fully its commercial, industrial and transportation advantages, and the delights of outdoor life in the beautiful climate of the Coast; of special interest to those contemplating a trip to this wonderful State. Send four cents in postage to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

WANTED.—To purchase cordwood for furnace use. Inquire at this office

FROM FAR OFF MINDANAO.

A Letter From Lieutenant J. S. Martin.

Mrs. William A. Pietzcker has received the following letter from her nephew, Lieutenant J. S. Martin, of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, now stationed at Mindanao:

Camp Vicars, Mindanao, P. I.,
Nov. 2, 1902.

It has been a long time since my last letter to Ohio was written, and as this is a bright, cool day, with prospects of being a holiday, as much so as is ever afforded by a Sabbath in the army, I shall endeavor to record some of the news from far off Mindanao.

I shall first explain that my health is still good and that the weather of Camp Vicars continues to be fine. The wagon road has pierced the twenty-three miles of jungle from the coast to this camp and the cargoes of the wagon train after each trip is unloaded in this camp, without ever being transferred to the back of a worn-out pack mule. The pack animals, what is left of the several fifty mule trains, are being converted into wagon teams. Many a faithful, hard worked mule, with scant forage, returned to the sod while helping to support Camp Vicars, by carrying packs so heavy that after exhaustion from traveling over a miserable trail, they were pinned down to their last resting place groaning under an unmerciful load of hard bread and bacon. And with all of this loss of animal life and continual toil, without regard to light or darkness or weather conditions, Camp Vicars, at times, felt the sting of hunger. Our cause is advancing rapidly but the fighting is not all over. General Sumner, brigade commander, is expected at this camp soon, which is indicative of active operations being renewed in the near future. These people are perfect savages and nothing would be too cruel for their savage natures to revel in, when executed by them, but they are not so hard to handle, so far as our experience goes, as the impression among the people at home seems to indicate. Our greatest troubles in dealing with these people originate at home, ultimately resulting in our being ordered back from a certain piece of work partly finished, but which has to be executed sooner or later at a greater cost of labor and lives. We have not had any recent night attacks from Moros but there are plenty of places where we cannot go without being fired upon. But we are tied here by orders and red tape and not allowed to advance or to defend ourselves in a fair way, all of which seems to the natives to be weakness on our part as they do not know that we are being hindered by someone thousands of miles away who knows nothing of the prevailing circumstnaces. Notwithstanding all of the drawbacks, Camp Vicars, with 2,400 feet elevation and not far from the sea, has become very popular with all who have experienced the delightful climate. In the absence of all other amusements from external sources, Camp Vicars has polo, tennis, ball and other minor games, all of which can be seen often in progress at one time. I knew two officers who were just recently relieved from duty in the Philippine islands and directed to proceed to stations in the United States; but instead of packing their belongings immediately, which was their privilege, they stayed for some time longer, and did not leave Camp Vicars, where they happened to be when the order was received, until the last possible moment had been spent. In expressing a true feeling which is often characteristic of a soldier, one of them remarked that "he preferred to remain here and batter down Moro forts than to return to the United States where one is expected to attend formal hops, teas, etc."

I shall close for this time with love and best wishes.

J. S. MARTIN,
Second Lieut. 15th Cavalry.

WAGES OF WOMEN.

Average Savings Twelve Cents Per Week.

Columbus, Dec. 22.—Labor Commissioner Ratchford has given out some figures regarding the employment of women in Ohio. Out of 7,825 women interviewed 7,568 were of American birth. There were 1,982 under eighteen years of age and 4,241 between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years; 1,602 were over the age of twenty-five years. The women and girls interviewed worked on an average of 57.6 hours per week or 9.6 hours per day. The average wages per week were $4.94, and the average expenses were tabulated as follows: Board and lodging, $2.55; rent, light and heat, .03; clothing, $1.41; other necessaries, $1.23; total expenses per week, $5.22. The discrepancy between the average wage and the expenses is explained by the fact that those who report living expenses directly are those who get the highest wages, while the younger and poorer paid class give their wages to their parents and live at home. The average savings per week of the women interviewed were 12 cents.

THE OLD SCALE IS RESTORED.

Miners Can Now Secure Coal at Nearest Mine.

WILL COST $1.60 PER TON.

Efforts of President Legg, of the Miners' Union, Successful--Mine Foremen Furnished With Blank Orders Which Must be Filled Out by Miner and Given to Teamster.

An important concession was made by the operators of the Massillon district to the miners on Monday, when Assistant Manager George Hurnicle, acting for the Massillon Coal Mining Company, agreed to restore to the miners employed at this company's mines the privilege of buying coal from the nearest mine for their own personal use at $1.60 per ton. Instead of presenting numbers as in the past and securing their coal in this way, a miner must now apply for a blank order, which is filled out and signed by the mine foreman.

This is a question which aroused much discussion at the annual convention of the miners of sub-district No. 3, last Thursday and Friday. President Legg was authorized by the delegates to confer with the mine operators, which he did with the above satisfactory result. Mr. Legg says that the operators one and all seemed perfectly willing to discuss the matter and when assured that miners who illegitimately secured coal in the future would be punished by the union, agreed to restore the old scale. This will be a saving of from 50 cents to 75 cents per ton to the miners.

President Legg returned Tuesday from Cleveland, where he has been conferring with the Hanna-Young coal syndicate with gratifying results. He went to Cleveland to file a protest against the insufficient supply of coal cars at the various mines in this district. Mr. Hanna convinced him that it was not the fault of the coal companies who control the mines, but of the railroads. The C., L. & W. branch of the B. & O., in particular, is causing the trouble at mines in this vicinity. Mines connected with the Pennsylvania and W. & L. E. roads have very little complaint to make. As a result of this scarcity of cars at the mines along the B. & O., Mr. Legg says that at some mines only ten days work has been done this month. Mr. Legg will interview President Johnston, of the B. & O., today on this matter, and is in hope of securing bet ter car service. This question was discussed for several hours at the recent convention, and several times motions were made to close down all the mines in this district the first time the miners were called to the mines believing that plenty of cars were on hand. These motions were not considered, however.

Mr. Legg says that Mr. Hanna expressed himself as heartily in sympathy with the miners' unions, and willing at all times to do what he could for them in a business way. Mr. Hanna further stated that he favored the signing of a yearly contract between the miner and operator. This latter question is now being discussed throughout the anthracite region and in all probability will be a subject to be settled at the state convention at Columbus next month.

MINERS' OFFICIALS.

Well-Known Stark County Men Are Nominated.

Columbus, Dec. 24.—William Morgan, of East Greenville, Stark county, is one of the nominees whose name will be considered for member of the national board at the coming state convention of the Ohio miners. A number have been nominated for the office. John Morgan, of North Lawrence, is one of the nominees for auditor. The candidates are nominated by the various locals.

HIGHER WAGES TO BE PAID.

Twenty Thousand Men Will be Benefited.

Pittsburg, Dec. 24.—Notices will be posted today throughout the Connellsville coke region granting the twenty thousand employes of the Frick Coke Company a voluntary advance in wages averaging eight per cent, taking effect January 1st. Included in the advance are miners, coke drawers, drivers, cagers and laborers. The increase for the year amounts to $1,600,000.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

It pays to t your "want" columns.

ORGANIZED LABOR ASSAILED.

Circulars Being Sent to Manufacturers of the Country.

Indianapolis, Dec. 24.—"It is time to organize," is the keynote of four circulars that are being sent to manufacturers throughout the country by D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He has found his text in various resolutions of the recent American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans. The circulars are directed more against organized labor in general than against the eight-hour law bill, which Mr. Parry has attacked in circulars recently. Referring to the Max Hayes resolution, adopted by the federation, Mr. Parry says:

"John Mitchell's United Mine Workers' organization cast 1,804 votes solidly for this resolution. This is the organization that evoked so much maudlin sentiment and brought the whole country to its knees in the anthracite strike. It is confidently prophesied that the Socialists will be in full control of the trade unionists' movement in the United States by the time of the next Federation of Labor convention."

Charge is made that the Hayes resolution means an attack upon the productive wealth of the country and that the Socialists intend to take possession of all the money and private property.

SMALL POX IN A COLLEGE.

Sixteen Cases Reported at Delaware, O.

Columbus, Dec. 24. — Secretary Probst, of the state board of health, was in Delaware yesterday investigating the outbreak of smallpox. He found sixteen cases. One was a student in Ohio Wesleyan university and was removed from the school and quarantined. In the fraternity house of the Pi Kappa Psi the caretaker was taken ill with the disease, but the eight students who roomed in the house took the alarm before the health department could act and escaped to their homes. Their names have been furnished to the state board of health, and they will find quarantine awaiting them when they reach their destination.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

New York, Dec. 24.—Thomas J. Sharkey, convicted of killing the millionaire banker, Nicholas Fish, was sentenced today to ten years in the state prison.

CIGAR BOXES PLENTIFUL.

Brown Lumber Co.'s Cleveland Order Reaches Massillon.

The expected scarcity of cigar boxes among Massillon cigar manufacturers at Christmas time did not materialize In order to accommodate their patrons of the past, the Brown Lumber Company ordered a sufficient quantity from Cleveland dealers to supply the local demand, and these arrived on time. As a result, the manufacturing of cigars was not in the least interfered with.

WAGON LOAD OF TURKEYS

J. S. Coxey's Annual Gift to Railroad Men.

A wagon load of forty turkeys is being distributed today among the B. & O., W. & L. E. and Pennsylvania railroad men who are in any way connected with the quarries of J. S. Coxey. Mr. Coxey has followed this custom for the past twenty years, and from the agents down to the brakemen all have grown to expect this gift as regularly as Christmas itself.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, hard colds, consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

You should promptly correct any constipation or biliousness with Ayer's Pills, small, laxative doses.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Office Calendars.

A very serviceable calendar has been issued by the Chicago & Northwestern R'y, for the year 1903. The figures are large and easily distinguished, the days of the month and the consecutive day of the year are both shown; and the publication is of that solid and creditable sort which makes it desirable for business men and manufacturers. Send four cents in postage to W. B Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Young have moved to 108 West Main street.

Miss Clara Volkmor is spending the holidays with her sister, Miss Adeline Volkmor, in Allegheny, Pa.

Horatio Wales and Courtney Burton, sudents at Yale, are among the holiday visitors in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Holcomb have moved from the Oakland apartment house to a new residence at 72 North East street.

Emigrant Inspector Cameron Miller is home from Detroit spending his holiday vacation with his family in Henry street.

Corwin Albright, a student at Western Reserve Academy, at Hudson, is spending the holidays with his parents in Vinedale.

Mrs. Harry Perrine, of Crestline, was burned to death at her home, Wednesday. It is supposed she was cleaning gloves with gasoline.

Chalmer Heggem, a student at the law school of Cornell University, is spending the holidays with his parents, in East South street.

Miss Ruth McClymonds has returned from Miss Porter's school at Farmington, Conn., to spend the Christmas holidays at her home in the city.

Leo Willenborg, who is a student at the Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, is spending his holiday vacation at the home of his parents, in Cedar street.

Joseph R. Chew, of Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Pa., will spend his vacation with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. David Reed, in East Main street.

Miss Estella Digel, a student at Wooster University, is spending the Christmas holidays at the home of her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Digel, in East Tremont street.

Messrs. C. A. Krider and J. C. Updegraff, of Tuscarawas township, will leave Wednesday for Indiana, where they will spend the holidays in Noble, Whitley and Allen counties.

The Rev. D. W. Sprinkle will lecture in Burd's hall on January 7 on "The Unwrittten History of the War," under the auspices of the International Union of Steam Engineers.

The Navarre Light Company expects to have its plant in operation within a few days. Emanuel Swier, who has been in the company's employ for the past four weeks, will be the regular engineer.

The Hon. John W. Gaines, of Nashville, Tenn., who represents the old home district of Andrew Jackson in the House of Representatives, has been secured to respond to a toast at the 8th of January celebration at Wooster.

Jesse Higginbotham, who is engaged in the drafting department of the Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburg, arrived in the city this morning to remain until Sunday evening with his parents, in West Tremont street.

Clint Hassack, of Canton, was waylaid by footpads Saturday night, who knocked him down and robbed him of twenty dollars. When found by passersby he was unconscious and remained in that condition for some time after the arrival of a physician.

The state board of school examiners will hold its mid-winter meeting at the Great Southern hotel in Columbus for three days, beginning with today. Applicants will be examined for life certificates, of which two grades are granted, common school and high school.

Michael Rigal, of Sippo, after returning from Massillon Monday evening hung his coat, the pocket of which contained $37, on its usual hook When he looked for the money sometime afterwards it was gone. Later he found his empty pocketbook lying on his bed. He has no clue to the thief's identity.

The annual winter tournament of the Rival gun club of Mt. Eaton will be held at that place on Thursday, January 1. Shooting is to begin at 10 a. m., interstate association rules to govern. Ten gauge guns and black powder barred. All ties for purses are to be divided. Walter J. Villard is secretary of the club.

Some time in the month of January the telephone linemen from all over the state will assemble at Lorain in a special convention. The wage question will be the principal topic of consideration. There is no dissatisfaction among them, but they want to get a uniform scale throughout the state. Some of the managers will be given an opportunity to say what they think is fair in the matter of wages.

Captain F. W. Warthorst, a former well known Massillon resident, who has been living in California for the past thirteen years, is in the city for a visit of several weeks Captain Warthorst is now located at Bakersfield, north of the Tahachapi Pass, in Southern California He sees many improvements in Massillon since his last visit, and says that the prosperity evident all over the country is nowhere more apparent than here.

At a regular meeting of Sippo lodge No. 48, L O O. F., Monday evening, a pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of a solid gold Odd Fellow's pin to Henry Whitmer, of Appie Creek lodge, by members of Sippo lodge in token of the latter's appreciation of Mr. Whitmer's services to the order R bert H. Gow made the presentation speech Mr. Whitmer responded with a brief address of thanks.

The poultry fanciers of Stark county will hold a show at the tabernacle, January 15 to 21, in Canton, and present indications are that it will be the most successful ever held in the city. Poultry raisers all over the county have signified their intention of being present and exhibiting their stock. Those having the matter in charge expect not less than 1,500 exhibits of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits and pet stock of all descriptions.

William Heris, the colored man arrested last week on the charge of drunkenness and answering the description of a Pittsburg murderer, was released Tuesday morning by Mayor Bell upon receipt of word from the Pitsburg police. The picture forwarded by the mayor to Pittsburg was evidence of the man's innocence and he was immediately informed that he was no longer under arrest. He left immediately for his home in Cambridge.

The Buckeye Aluminum Company is the name of a new company incorporated by Doylestown citizens with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators are W. R. Miller, W. A. Huffman, D. V. Huffman, L. K. Franks and G. E. Gardner, all of Doylestown. The object of the company is to manufacture aluminum kitchen and household utensils and specialties in aluminum, brass and bronze. Twenty-five men will be employed.

A unique crusade has been inaugurated by women of Barberton. For a long time they have complained that men from the potteries and sewer pipe plants wore clothes so covered with dust in going and returning from work that it was impossible to sit near them without soiling their cloaks and dresses, and now they vow they either will not ride on the cars or the men must be made to brush their clothes. They would like the Northern Ohio Traction Company to provide brushes for the men, to be kept on the car platforms.

The following are the officers elected for the year 1903 by the Massillon Tent No. 10, K. O. T. M.: Past commander, Henry Angerman; commander, Oliver Guernsey; lieutenant commander, Jesse G. Sohner; record keeper, Charles W. Berg; finance keeper, William Fetzer; chaplain, Henry White; sergeant, Howard Kannel; master-at-arms, Fred Ream; first master of guards, Karl Fricker; second master of guards, Albert Bantz; sentinel, Fred Fricker; picket, Clarence Doxsee; trustee, Ernest Merrell; physician, Tom F. Reed.

FOR M'KINLEY'S BIRTHDAY

Committee's Announcement Regarding Banquet Jan. 27.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the banquet to be given by the Republican League, January 27, in honor of the birthday of President McKinley, desire to announce that an opportunity to purchase tickets to the banquet is extended to all residents of Stark county, and in order that places may be provided for all who desire to attend the committee has adopted the following resolution:

"That the people of Stark county be given an opportunity to purchase tickets until January 1, 1903."

The time is fixed for the evening of January 27, because of the inability of President Roosevelt to be present on the 29th. The President has accepted an invitation to be present and will deliver an address. The number of tickets is limited and those who desire to attend the banquet should notify the committee and procure a ticket at the earliest possible moment. A large number of applications have already been received from persons residing outside of the county, and it now seems likely that the tickets will all be taken by January 1st.

The committee is planning to make this banquet in all respects worthy of the occasion and in order that the number desiring to attend may be known, the committee on invitations, consisting of E. A. Bowman, H. B. Webber and Judge M. E. Aungst, will receive applications for tickets from all parts of Stark county until January 1, 1903, the price thereof being ten dollars.

A. C. EYNON, Chairman.
E. A. BOWMAN, Secretary.

The committee called upon General Corbin, General Chaffee and General Young on the occasion of their recent visit to Canton and tendered them an invitation to the McKinley birthday celebration. They were assured that the army would be well represented on that occasion.

Whence comes this mighty far-reaching power that enables Rocky Mountain Tea to make such wonderful cures? Try it and see. Z. T. Baltzly.

¶ Try Richeimer's home made fruit cake, only 30 cents a pound.

NEARBY TOWNS.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, Dec. 23.—While playing near her school Friday noon, Mary Shilling fell, fracturing a bone in her left leg.

Frank Heffelfinger, of Churubusco, Ind., and Miss Dora Shilling will be married at the home of the bride, in Stanwood, on Christmas eve.

The Sunday school has prepared an elaborate programme to be rendered on Christmas evening. Everybody is invited.

Michael Shie expects to spend Christmas with his mother in Shanesville.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Dec. 2.—Willliam and Gomer Jones will spend Christmas in Cleveland.

William Putman spent Sunday with S. W. Zupp and family.

Fred Kalubauch had his thumb and two fingers blown off by a dynamite cap at the Pocock mine last Tuesday.

The Coit Novelty Company, the first number of the lecture course, will be presented Tuesday night.

A dance and oyster supper will be given in the Foresters hall Christmas eve. The band will furnish music.

The concert given by the band of this place in the hall Saturday evening was well attended and a very interesting programme was rendered.

Christmas exercises will be held in the Congregational church Christmas eve, under the leadership of Prof. Daniel Davis.

The Rev. Dr. Parry, of Swansea, Wales, preached in the Baptist church Sunday evening.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Dec. 24.—The band concert was held Saturday evening in the Foresters' hall and a large crowd was present. It was thought during the early part of the evening that the audience would be small, as the night was dark and the roads muddy. The band seemed somewhat downhearted in regard to the slowly approaching crowd, but they patiently waited and to their surprise the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Clarence Zupp was kept busy for a while placing the people in their proper places in the reserved seats. The seats ran ABC, fourteen in each circle. These seats were the first to be filled. A number who wanted them could not get reserved seats. The programme was as follows: March—East High School, Rich; overture—Mayflower, Laurens; vocal solo—The Song the Anvil Sings, Elmer Sturgis, Dalton. Mr. Sturgis was encored. The next to come upon the stage was Miss Ceridwen Thomas, an elocutionist. The number was so well rendered that it was impossible to keep the crowd quiet; the clapping of hands of the older people and the whistling and stamping of feet of the younger ones were deafening. Miss Thomas again had to appear upon the stage. The next selected number was the imitation of singing the four parts, tenor, alto, soprano and bass, of an old time church choir. The singing was so well imitated that the crowd again became enthusiastic, but soon quieted down when Prof. Gwillyam Evans stepped upon the stage and sang a solo entitled "The Mansion of Aching Hearts." Mr. Evans was also encored and repeated the second verse. The next to enter was Elmer E. Sturgis, who sang a baritone solo. The next was Aaron Davis, of East Greenville, tenor, who sang a solo, "In the Valley Where the Bluebirds Sing." This song was so well sung that Mr. Davis again had to appear upon the stage and, like the rest, repeated the last verse. The next was a waltz by the band, "Under the Southern Skies," by Carlton. A number by the band followed. The next was "Holsteiner's Band," composed by Aaron Davis. Mr. Davis, dressed in German attire, appeared on the stage, while his band played in the ante room. When the band commenced playing the air, Mr. Davis commenced singing, making an effect which was very amusing. He was encored and appeared in front of the stage with his entire band, followed by John Featheringham, who was also dressed in comic attire. His part was a monologue, in which he gave his history while traveling through the country, arriving in Massillon, West Brookfield, and settling down in East Greenville. His part was well performed and applauded. The next number was a serenade—Amigo, by Pettee; bass solo, "Davy Jones' Locker," by Gwillyam Evans, which was well sung and applauded. Miss Ceridwen Thomas and band followed. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and Miss Thomas gave a patriotic recitation. In a number of parts of this piece the band played some music. Miss Thomas has a trained and natural elocution. She has spent a number of years in different schools of this state and is always ready to take part in home entertainments. Next was a vocal solo—"The Song of the Lighthouse Bell," by Elmer E. Sturgis, composed by Petrio, which was well sung and applauded; next was "Liberty Hall March" by the band, composed by Tailor. Ernest F. Scott was musical director.

Thomas C. Davis, who is studying law at the Ohio university in Columbus, arrived at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, Saturday evening.

The Rev. A. J. Parry, of Swansea, Wales, preached in the Welsh Baptist church Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and at 2 in the afternoon in the Welsh language, and in the evening in the English language. The sermons were well delivered and an excellent congregation was present considering the dark night and muddy weather. The Rev. Mr. Parry has just returned from the West, where he has been spending a few months for his health. Mr. Parry is now 70 years of age and has been a pastor for forty-four years. He will make his tour through the East and in the spring will return to his home in Wales.

A cantata entitled "Christmas with the Pixies" will be given Christmas eve under the leadership of Prof. Daniel Davis. The leading characters are John Featheringham Mrs. Lizzie Davis, pianist, Miss Sadie Thomas. The composer of the cantata is Adam Sibel, of Philadelphia.

The Foresters of East Greenville will give a grand ball and oyster supper on Christmas eve. There has been a superb orchestra engaged to furnish the music. In addition to the dance and music the celebrated East Greenville band, led by Professor Scott, of Dalton, will be in attendance. A prize will be awarded to the best waltzers. The committee on arrangements are doing their utmost to see that everything will run in first class style and up to date and to make the grandest time that was ever held on Christmas. A large crowd is expected. The committee includes William Anson, Stephen Richards, Thomas Beynon, Peter Timmel, Robert Featheringham, Joseph Bartel, William Bogel and Charles Doxey.

ELTON.

Elton, Dec. 24.—Work at the new mine is progressing rapidly.

Turkeys are in demand for Christmas dinners.

Christmas exercises will be held at the M. E. church on Wednesday evening, this week.

Miss Hattie Daley, of Corunna, Ind., is the guest of her cousin, Candace Boughman, this week.

PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run, Dec. 24.—Miss Daisy Trubey entertained friends on Friday.

Mrs. Joe Swihart is spending a few days with Daniel Swihart and family.

Mrs. Ella Davis gave a surprise dancing party for her husband Saturday evening.

Mrs. Mary Dodd is improving slowly after a serious illness.

The Misses Alice Updegraff and Lizzie Sandy spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Miss Lottie Weisgarber.

Miss Blanche Trubey is spending a week's vacation at home.

A number of people from this vicinity attended the funeral of the late Senator George Wilhelm at Justus on Saturday afternoon.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec. 24.—Robert Ralston, jr., of Cleveland, has arrived in our village to spend the holidays with his parents.

Henry Friend, of West Brookfield, and his brother Lewis, from the West, gave Newman a social call last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Keifer, of Trenton, N. J., will eat their Christmas turkey with the latter's mother, Mrs. Jenkins, and family.

Charles H. Williams will visit old friends at Portsmouth during the holidays.

Don't forget the Santa Claus exercises at the Newman church Christmas eve. Everybody is invited to attend.

Our public school will have a vacation from Wednesday, December 24th to the first Monday in January, 1903.

Miss Alice DeHoff, of Darke county, O., spent several days last week in Newman the guest of the DeHoff family.

The literary at Forty Corners has adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in January.

B. F. Carl, of Hartville, candidate for infirmary director at the Republican primary, was seen in our village last Saturday.

Thomas J. Morgan was the guest of Howell Williams at Canal Fulton last Sunday.

W. L. DeHoff visited friends at Sparta last Sunday and Monday.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARIA STRAUSS.

Mrs. Maria Strauss, aged 54 years, died of dropsy at her home, 59 Weber street, Sunday afternoon. A husband and three step-children survive. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's church Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

It's the well spring of joy. The center around which happy home life centers. Rocky Mountain Tea. That great family remedy that makes home happy. Z. T. Baltzly.

Absolute Security

is offered to depositors of Pittsburg Trust Company by combined capital, surplus and profits of $6,000,000. Pays 4 per cent. on Savings Deposits, subject to withdrawal of $100 without notice, and 2 per cent. on Checking Accounts. Interest compounded semi-annually. Deposits $10,000,000. Do all your banking by mail. Send for two-cun red year calendar free. 323 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Christmas is Coming

and so is the mid-winter term of school at the

MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Which opens Monday, January 5th, 1903.

We would not deprive you of your share of holiday sports and toys, but bear in mind that a BUSINESS EDUCATION is worth a thousand times more than all the toys you may possess. A diploma from our school would be worth to you more than a dozen gold watches or diamond rings. Ask for December issue of College Reporter.

Massillon Phone 119. H. G. Yocum, Gen. Mgr.

HIS LIFE WAS CRUSHED OUT.

George Hornberger Killed Wednesday Morning.

HIS HOME AT DANVILLE, PA.

Hornberger Was Adjusting a Chain on a Crane at the Massillon Iron and Steel Company's Plant When He Became Confused and Got Between the Crane and an Iron Girder—Only 18 Years of Age

George Hornberger, 18 years of age, an employe of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, was instantly killed while at work at the plant at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. Hornberger was sent up on a crane to hook on a chain and was told to look out for another crane which at that moment was coming towards him. In some way the crane on which he was working began to move and the lad, losing his head, started back towards the wall of the building. Steel girders support the ceiling, and in stepping back Hornberger accidentally came between the crane and one of these girders. He was caught about the chest and life was crushed out instantly. An ambulance was called and the body removed to the morgue.

Hornberger had only worked at the plant two weeks and one day. A brother and sister-in-law are in the city visiting and they have taken charge of the body. The deceased's home is in Danville, Pa., where his mother, father, four brothers and three sisters reside. The body will be taken there for burial. Hornberger was an apprentice to the bricklayers' trade and it was the lack of this kind of work that forced him, two weeks ago, to seek employment at the Massillon Iron and Steel Company's plant. He boarded and roomed at the residence of John Koontz, in Washington avenue.

MORE CANDIDATES.

Board of Public Service Membership a Plum Much Sought.

One announcement has been made during the past week of another candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket for membership of the new board of public service. D. S. Sauers's name is now being used in connection with that office.

On the Democratic ticket the names of Councilman Peter Smith and Thomas Kerns are expected to be seen. The announcement of Councilman Smith for the office has not been officially made, but it is generally conceded that he will allow his name to be used on the board of public service ticket in preference to the councilmanic ticket. Since it has been announced that there is a possibility of an increase in the city soilcitor's salary, this office has increased in importance in the eyes of several prospective candidates, and the announcements of their candidacy may be expected in a few days.

HAVE YOU A

SORE THROAT?

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

TONSILINE.

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline not only cures Sore Throats of all kinds, very quickly, but is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

It's the stitch in time.
Don't neglect to use it.
25 and 50 cents at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Died of Heart Failure.

Allentown, Pa., Dec. 24.—Rev. Abraham R. Horne, D. D., died suddenly yesterday of heart failure. He made an address at the Christmas festivities at Zeidersville Sunday evening and became ill on his way home.

Former Senator Sabin Dead.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Former United States Senator Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota, died suddenly early yesterday morning in his apartments at the Auditorium annex.

Purchased Oil Leases.

Lima, O., Dec. 24.—W. L. Russell, as trustee for English capitalists, closed a deal yesterday for the purchase of the oil leases of the Shawnee Oil company, Kerr, Spellacy & Jones, Kerr, Klauser & Van Cleve and the Auglaize Oil company. These leases comprise 6,500 acres of tested oil lands, with 273 producing wells, and an average daily output of 600 barrels. The purchase price was $550,000.

Survivors Doing Well.

Boston, Dec. 24.—Most of the survivors of the crew of the schooners Frank A. Palmer and Louis B. Crary, which were sunk off Thatchers island last Wednesday in collision, yesterday were reported to be improving rapidly. Daniel Carlson, of the Palmer, was able to leave the relief hospital, and the others, save Captain Potter and Somerville, will leave during the next few days.

New Cholera Outbreak in Manila.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—The transport Thomas brings news of a new cholera outbreak in Manila. When the Thomas left there 30 cases were being reported daily. Army surgeons on the Thomas say that the disease is raging unchecked in the southern provinces. In Iloilo the death rate is very heavy and the authorities seem powerless to check the epidemic.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	72
Loose hay, per ton	$8 $10
Baled hay	$11 00
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn (new)	45 50
Corn (old)	70
Oats (new)	30 32
Clover Seed	4 00 5 05
Salt, per barrel	$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	1 50
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	18-20
Wool (fine)	12-14
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 20
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Apples	50-60
Potatoes, per bushel	40-45
White beans	2 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	22-24
Eggs (fresh)	24
Spring Chickens, live per lb	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	124
Turkeys, dressed, 14c; Live	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	13
Shoulder	11
Lard	11

Sheriff's Sale in Partition.

Charles A. Krider }
vs.
Silas A. Conrad. }

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer at public sale on the premises in Lawrence Township, on the west road leading from Butler Bridge to Canal Fulton, on

Tuesday, January 27, 1903,

at 1 p. m. of said day, the following described real estate:

Situate in the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, in the Township of Lawrence, and being the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township one, Range ten, except about seven (7) acres formerly sold by Jacob Rowland to John F. Shorb; also about seven acres and thirty-two one-hundredths (7.32) of land in the southeast quarter of said Section deeded by John F. Shorb to Jacob Rowland on March 19, 1825, bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a post at the northwest corner of said southeast quarter; thence east with quarter section line, twenty-five (25) perches and nine links to a post; thence south parallel with section line forty-six perches to a post; thence west twenty-five perches and nine links to a post; thence north forty-six perches to the place of beginning, the whole of said tract of land containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Appraised at $12,500.00.

TERMS: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, deferred payments secured by mortgage on the premises.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.
J. A. McLaughlin, Attorney.

Divorce Notice.

Perl E. Remley, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1902, Catharine Remley filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, being Cause No. ——, praying for a divorce from said Perl E. Remley on the grounds of willful absence and gross neglect of duty for more than three years last past, and for the custody of their minor children, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after February 2, 1903.

CATHARINE REMLEY.
By John O. Garrett, her attorney.

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UNIQUE INVENTIONS

M. L. Petit of France has just invented a very ingenious field or opera glass, one that closes like an ordinary pocketbook with a clasp and occupies no more room in the pocket.

The apparatus, according to a description in La Nature, is composed of a flat and light frame which has the eye pieces fixed to its upper portion.

FOLDING GLASS

These eye pieces slide by means of a setting screw. On the lower portion of the frame are fixed the object glasses mounted on a pivot, which follows the line passing through their centers, thus allowing them to swing around their axes so that they may be brought to occupy a position that is perpendicular to the plane of the frame or, on the contrary, to place them in the plane of the frame, according as the glass is open or closed.

OXYGEN FOR FISH FRY.

Ingenious Swiss Devise a Very Clever Invention.

Lack of oxygen causes the death of fish fry rapidly in transportation for the purpose of planting in foreign waters, as fish commissioners often learn. For a long time the device of constantly supplying fresh water by an attendant has been adopted, and sometimes, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, when the fish fry must be taken a long distance entirely new water must be supplied to the tanks. Max Kern and Alfred Wiget, residents of Switzerland, have invented a means of supplying the necessary oxygen to the water by passing into the water either air or the constituent thereof which is necessary to the maintenance of life

Attached to the transport vessel that contains the fish are two cylinders containing air or oxygen, which is compressed in one cylinder until the pressure reaches the proper power, as shown on a gauge at the top. Before this air or oxygen is introduced into the water it is transferred to the other cylinder to reduce its pressure, flowing from this reservoir to a pipe leading to the bottom of the water tank. The air bubbles slowly from the bottom of this tank, from the perforations in the second pipe, and mingles with the water, thus giving the needed oxygen to preserve the fish fry.

The air may be compressed by means of a small pump mounted on the side of the tank and in this way enabling the attendant to recharge the cylinder as the pressure decreases.

Remedy For Smoke Nuisance.

A newly discovered remedy for the smoke nuisance that is attracting some attention in England is the injection into the furnace of minute quantities of nitrate of soda (in solution) with sufficient air to insure combustion of the gases In addition to the disappearance of smoke, there is said to be an increased efficiency of combustion to the amount of 20 per cent. The cost of this device is figured at from 6 to 8 cents per ton of coal burned.

ENGINEERING

A small army of experts and laborers is at work establishing the plant of the Atlanta company on the Chattahoochee river, and one of the finest dams in the world is planned, says the New York Post. The building of the plant will call for the expenditure of $1,500,000. The dam will be built of concrete, will be about 1,100 feet from shore to shore, 50 feet high and 65 feet wide at the base, tapering to about 14 feet at the top. It is expected that the work of establishing the plant will consume between eighteen and twenty-four months.

To build a structure of such magnitude will, of course, take time. Cofferdams will be constructed as the work proceeds, and a new plan of construction will be in force. All of the work on the dam will be done from overhead. Three cable systems are to be established, and the material will be transported over these cables to the points where needed. One of the cable lines is now working, another is in course of construction and the third will be put into working order at once. No matter whether the water is high or low in the river, the work will go forward, because the cable systems will prevent delays. Freshets will have no effect on the work.

The electrical plant will be able to generate from 11,000 to 15,000 horsepower of current, and after additional machinery has been installed 20,000 horsepower will doubtless be attained. The machinery has been contracted for, and just as soon as the dam and power house are completed it will be put in place.

LONELY LAMB IN GUAM

Bleat of Woe Wafted to His Fellow Members.

APPEALS TO OLD CHUMS FOR CHEER

Dr. Crandall, a Homesick Navy Surgeon, Asked the New York Lambs Club Members to Write, and Scores Sent Messages of Wit, Wisdom and Poetry to Lighten His Gloom.

Dear Frank—For the love of humanity write to me. Tell the fellows to write. The desolation here— I heard an earthquake coming and had to stop in the middle of my sentence and run outside so the walls would not fall on me. They are frequent here. One has to dodge them as he would street cars in Sixth avenue. But as I was saying, the desolation is something intolerable. Do write.

And they did write. One hundred and fifty members of the Lambs club and 100 other bright fellows sent to faraway Guam the other day probably the most interesting collection of epistolary wit, wisdom, art and poetry ever consigned to mail bags, says the New York Herald. The letters are all addressed to R. Percy Crandall, surgeon of the United States navy, now stationed at Guam. "Sunshine sailorman" they have called him in the Lambs club for ten years, for there was always sunshine and something jolly going when Crandall was there.

During the Spanish-American war he was on the Iowa with Captain Bob Evans and was the "sunshine sailor" there. When the war was over, he was sent out to various parts of the United States to enlist recruits for the navy and made friends wherever he went. Then last July came the order for him to take charge of the naval station in Guam. The change from the Lambs club to the whispering palms and the earthquakes of Guam was more than the surgeon could bear in silence, and he appealed to Frank Unger to write. The response was like magic.

There were letters in every known language and many dialects. There were pictures, poems, quotations, counsel and consolation. De Wolf Hopper sent a missive in iambic verse; Dixey wrote a sonnet; Frederick Remington inclosed a companion piece sketch of a convivial scene in a cozy Lambs club corner and opposite a man seated under a solitary palm looking out to sea.

Ed Campbell, Bob Reed and a dozen other artists sent sketches; Clay Green, Tom Clarke, Wilton Lackaye, Nate Salsbury, McKenzie Gordon, Victor Harris and others wrote cheering letters; Esau, ape man, took pen in hand and sent a few words of cheer.

Far and wide Mr. Unger sent telegrams, and every club from San Francisco to Boston responded, and dozens of friends forwarded their greetings

The jolly family at the Lambs club await with great interest the answer that shall come from their "sunshine sailorman."

LIPTON TIRED OF SHAMROCK

Why Sir Thomas May Call His Third Racer Thistle.

Just after Sir Thomas Lipton had issued his third challenge for a contest for the America's cup there was some discussion concerning the name he was to give his new yacht. One member of the New York Yacht club who had just returned from England is quoted as follows:

"Lipton is rather tired of the name Shamrock. I've been told that in discussing the new boat with the designers he intimated he might make a change. Two defeats under the name of the trefoil of Ireland made him think of the emblem of his own native Scotland and that he might well call his third racer Thistle.

"'You see,' he solemnly told the designers, 'I think there's a great deal in a name. I really want a boat to lift that cup, and I certainly hope "this'll" do so.'"—New York Times.

ROCKEFELLER'S AMBITION.

Standard Oil Magnate a Fireman, and He Is Happy.

"Now is the boyhood dream of my life realized," said John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil company, as he proudly read an official looking document. "I am a fireman at last, after nearly sixty years of patient waiting. No policeman can now fan me outside the fire lines in North Tarrytown, N. Y., at least. If he tried it, I could turn the hose on him."

It is a question who is the most pleased, Mr. Rockefeller or his fellow members of the North Tarrytown fire patrol, says a New York dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. He has just been chosen an honorary member of that famous body of fire fighters.

Hot Springs Baths For Horses.

Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department recently forwarded to Liveryman Simon Cooper of Hot Springs, Ark., the documents authorizing him to have the waters of the Hot Springs pumped to his stable for the cure of horses, says the St. Louis Republic. The liveryman has installed large horse baths, where the thoroughbreds will receive a like treatment as given the mass of humanity that visits that resort in search of health.

New Roller Coaster.

George C. Jontz and Elmer A. Gault of Akron, O., have invented a new kind of roller coaster, to be known as the "whirl the whirl," says the Pittsburg Dispatch. It consists of a fifty foot tower, twelve cars and 3,000 feet of endless track. It will take nearly two and a half minutes to complete all the various circles of the whirl and cover the entire distance after the car leaves the top of the tower.

HYGIENE

If sufferers from kidney disease would remember that the diet plays as important a part in the treatment as medicines, much would be gained. A glance at the reason for this will be sufficient to convince the laymen why it is so.

If we bear in mind the fact that the kidneys are the great agents in the work of excreting the waste from the body, it need hardly be pointed out that if these organs are unable fully to perform their functions an accumulation of waste products must necessarily take place in the blood.

If this condition of overloading the kidneys is persisted in, the changes brought about in an organ already diseased will occur quickly and disastrously. As soon, however, as we have evidence to prove that the kidneys are laboring and are burdened by their work we must endeavor, says a writer in the Philadelphia Press, to remove the strain by regulating the diet, and one clear method is to limit and carefully select the food.

Another important thing in kidney disease besides the diet is the use of alcohol. It is very badly borne, and unless there is some urgent reason for its use it should not be taken.

Great care should be exercised in a hygienic way. Warm clothing, careful protection from cold, together with regular habits of living in every respect, should be the rule.

It may be said in general that simple drinks, such as plain water, toast water, barley water or the good old fashioned cream of tartar and lemon drink, are all useful to dilute the waste products of the kidneys. They should be sipped slowly and not gulped down in large quantities, and they should be taken between meals and not at mealtime, else they will frequently interfere with digestion and do harm instead of good.

Milk, perhaps, is the best food, and a simple milk diet is sometimes wonderful in restoring the strength of the kidney by allowing it to rest free from the irritating matter of other foods. Milk, however, when it enters into a mixed dietary does not always agree well and hampers the digestion of other foods. A purely milk diet generally suits young people, and its employment for a time is followed by an abatement of the symptoms.

It is remarkable how long a diet exclusively of milk can be maintained in the case of those with whom it agrees. I have known people to adhere to it for years, while leading active lives, with marked benefit to their health.

Heat Without Fuel.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Emmet Greenfield, a molder employed at Evansville, says that he has discovered an energy which will revolutionize mechanical power and solve the problem of fuel and heat for all time. By a simple device like an electric battery, the construction of which remains his own secret, he says he can extract energy from the rays of the sun and transmit it to motors for mechanical power or to stoves and furnaces for heat. He says he has a successfully working model of the battery, which is especially adapted to producing intense heat for smelting purposes.

Reanimating the Dead.

In a dispatch from Moscow the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that a Dr. Koulatke has succeeded in his experiments in reanimating the heart of an infant which he had extracted from a child who had died twenty-four hours previously. The heart beat with normal regularity for one hour. Dr. Koulatke hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimation in cases of death by drowning.

ASTRONOMY

We seem to be getting on familiar terms with neighboring worlds, says a contributor to the columns of the London Globe. With Mars and its intricate system of canals, if not its actual inhabitants, thanks to the delicate investigations of late years, everybody is pretty well acquainted. Now Herr Arendt, who is a German and therefore not a trifler, announces the discovery of mountains on Venus.

To observers hitherto the planet has seemed wrapped in an impenetrable envelope of cloud, which, when near the earth, is the cause of its astonishing brilliancy, but Herr Arendt, who has had the instruments of the Urania observatory at Berlin to work with, considers that he has detected markings on Venus which indicate the presence of great elevations seen from time to time through the clouds surrounding it.

Novel as the suggestion is, it is but a revival of an old idea. Long ago Schroter fancied he saw evidence of mountains on Venus in the raggedness of the terminator—that is, the line where light and shade meet, such as the inner line of the crescent moon. He went so far as to measure them and announced that they were twenty-five miles high. But then no one believed him.

Markings have been noticed on the bright planet from very early times, from which it was concluded that it rotated in about twenty-four hours, its day being the same length as our own. Herr Arendt's observations point to the same results, in direct contradiction to Schiaparelli's famous theory that Venus, held by tidal influence, always turns the same face to the sun, as the moon does to the earth.

PRESERVATION OF YOUTH.

Scientists May Avert Inroads Made by Advancing Years.

In an article on "The Newest Conceptions of Life" in Harper's Magazine Carl Snyder intimates a belief that recent scientific discoveries will lead to others by which youth may be prolonged. Here is his argument for the belief:

There is one phase of the problem that seems nearer to our day and time. That is the realization of Ponce de Leon's quest of prolonged youth. Arrest of growth, the stunted plant, the deformed or undeveloped child, the idiot, the cripple, the prematurely senile—are these not too familiar to our daily view? Yet why should the mechanism of nature, so seeming sure, turning out a thousand perfect specimens, slip so sadly with the thousand and first? We know in part and can in part control. An impoverished soil, consumptive or otherwise diseased tissue, lack of sunlight and air—these are the producers of the physically, mentally and morally maimed. With narcotics and poisons we may stop development, whether it be that of a plant or a child.

But what may be arrested may perchance be influenced in other ways. We have seen how the whole drift of present day physiology is to reduce life to the connected and concerted play of the ferments. The identity of the two processes holds in most unexpected ways. Heat and cold, chloroform, the poisons, the toxins secreted by the virulent microbes even, act upon the test tube fermentations of the laboratory in precisely the same way as upon the living organism. Even the curious fermentlike solutions of fine platinum and gold may be "poisoned," "chloroformed" or "killed," as if they were alive. What is disease, malaction and death for the one is the same for the other.

It seems to be clear, too, that the condition of growth, whether of a grain of wheat or the germ of a man, is the production or appearance of distinct enzymes—ferments—at each stage. Cessation of growth must mean the disappearance or lapse in activity of these special enzymes. What we call growing old seems merely a series of destructive fermentations. It is probable that these are present from the beginning; that throughout all life there is a struggle, so to speak, between the two; that in some sense, as Professor Loeb once remarked, death is a physical agent, the material antithesis of life.

If the action of the malt enzyme upon starch is reversible, so is that of the ferments which convert the active tissue, the living protoplasm, into the relatively dead fatty or connective or cartilage or bone tissue, the characteristic, as the great Russian biologist Metchnikoff has shown, of advancing years. As the discovery of the constructive ferments gave at least a clew to a complete account of the whole life process, so to those who have closely and reflectively followed the development of biochemistry the discovery of reversibility in fermentation may in time disclose the reversibility of the life process—the more concrete phrase, the arrest of death, the prevention of old age, the preservation of youth.

FUSSINESS.

Medical Press Has Elevated This Into a Disease.

The medical press has conferred no small boon on many sufferers by inventing a Greek or pseudo Greek term for their otherwise democratic complaints. The latest of these inventions is now recorded. The disease is fussiness, and the medical name, according to the London Graphic, is mysophobia.

The mysophobe is he who when seated by his able lifts his glass to see if it is fingered, and if he detects a smudge uses his napkin to dispose of it. In short, mysophobia is the exaggeration of that respect for cleanliness which convinced Svengali of the madness of Englishmen when he surprised the Laird in his matutinal tub.

The lady in the play who seized on every one's watch chain and began rubbing it with chamois leather was a mysophobe, and the irritating man who begs your pardon and picks some microscopic piece of fluff from your sleeve is another. The servant, though most would benefit by inoculation with the disease, who insists on dusting papers is another, and the disease is widely prevalent among all housekeepers in the spring. It is nice to know at last just what to call it, but the medical press is more inclined to suggest scientific names than remedies.

A Cure For Seasickness.

Dr. E. Castelli of Washington calls attention to this communication concerning seasickness which has been received from the Italian ambassador to the United States:

"My Dear Dr. Castelli—Knowing that you are interested in the treatment of seasickness, I take pleasure in giving you my personal observations on the subject. After having found by experience that the only way not to suffer from seasickness was to lie in a horizontal position, I happened to notice that fixing my eyes upon a mirror while dressing, even when the sea was stormy, was sufficient to relieve the unpleasant sensations of seasickness. During my last ocean trip I tried this accidentally discovered remedy and always with good results. Take into consideration my observation and make it yours if you think it may be of benefit to science."

Novel Weather Warnings.

It is proposed to use electric light signals at night and flags by day to warn the fruit growers of the Santa Clara valley as to the approaching weather conditions. Professor A. G. Adie of the weather bureau at San Francisco has suggested that during the months of February, March and April the orchardists be warned by colored lights of the approach of frosts, which would enable them to smudge by burning oil, etc. An electric tower 220 feet in height, located in San Jose, Cal., can be seen over the greater part of the county.

Solieum.

A Copenhagen chemist has succeeded in producing a material called "solieum," which possesses qualities which will render it of the greatest importance to the caoutchouc industry. It is derived, it seems, from asphalt and can be used for the manufacture of linoleum, rubbers, insulators, etc. It is also claimed that it makes an absolutely waterproof paint in all colors.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

At present there are four districts in Turkey in which any one who so desires may enter into the business of meerschaum mining simply by paying the Ottoman government the sum demanded for a license—namely, 5 piasters. These districts are Sari-Sou, Sepetdji, Geikli and Menlon. The 5,000 miners already engaged in this industry are Kurds and Persians, and all of them work according to the most primitive methods. They are formed into gangs composed of fifteen men at the most und the authority of a section boss.

The first work done, says the Revue Scientifique, consists of sinking a well until the miners come to a reddish clay soil, which indicates the presence of the meerschaum, this latter being found at a depth varying from ten to 200 feet. The meerschaum appears in the form of round lumps, more or less irregular in form, the size of which rarely exceeds thirty or forty cubic centimeters and the usual size of which is about that of an apple or a walnut.

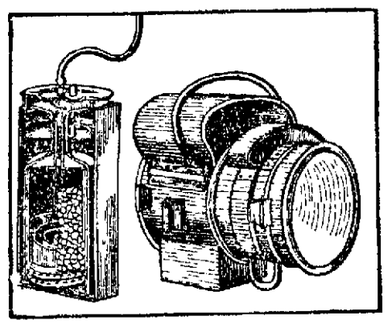
When they reach the bed, the miners dig horizontal galleries through the red clay, and, as there is no direction or plan pursued, the gangs frequently meet each other. The work is carried on night and day by means of petroleum lamps, the blocks of meerschaum being brought to the surface still imbedded in their matrix. On the weekly sale day the workmen meet and sell their goods to the "luledjis," or pipe manufacturers of Eskichehir. The blocks are then taken to the town and washed, after which they are cut into suitable pieces while the matter is still very soft. Sorting and classing are then proceeded with, and the "luledjis" in their turn sell their purchases to the larger dealers, who export the meerschaum, carefully enveloped in cotton wadding.

Meerschaum is composed of about 70 per cent of carbonate of magnesia .25 of silex and .05 of aluminium.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

One of the essential conditions for the speeding of automobiles at night is the proper lighting of the road Ordinary side lanterns are inadequate, and therefore headlights which throw bright rays in advance of the vehicle must be used. Acetylene is well adapted for obtaining a brilliant light. It is by no means uncommon to see carriages provided with two searchlights, placed at the right and at the left of the vehicle. Such lights, says a writer in the Scientific American, should have a common generator.

The generator of the Bleriot light may be regarded as a typical example of the generators usually employed. It



THE BLERIOT SEARCHLIGHT.

requires the employment of a special chemical compound of carbide and glucose, which is called by its inventors, Messrs. Letang and Serpollet, "acetylithe." The compound has the great advantage over ordinary carbide of being less sensitive to moisture and of not leaving any solid residuum. In order to introduce it into the lantern without difficulty the generator is made in the form of a cylinder which slips into the receptacle behind the reflector when the cover of the searchlight has been raised.

The generator is charged by unscrewing the cover, B. When this is lifted, it draws with it the cylinder, C, which contains the basket that holds the carbide. The bottom of the basket is perforated and furnished with vertical partitions, S, which prevent the carbide from packing too solidly and facilitate the access of the water. The generator cylinder terminates on top in a gas conducting tube, A, into which is introduced a tin cartridge containing ordinary carbide between two plugs of wadding and which serves as a purifier. The gas is obliged to pass through this tube before escaping by the cock, R, and in so doing it is purified. The water is poured into the cylinder, E, up to the proper level, after which the generator cylinder is put in place and the cover screwed on.

Temperature of Insects.

A Russian naturalist has made a series of measurements by a thermo electric method of the temperature of insects. The temperature of the human body is essentially the same in the tropics and in the polar zones. Under usual conditions the temperature of an insect rises with that of the surrounding air, only more slowly. When the insect begins to move, its temperature rises, and it continues to rise until the motion ceases. At 102.2 F. heat paralysis sets in, which ceases, however, as the temperature falls. Below 31 F. insects are without motion. For one species, Saturnia pyri, the highest temperature compatible with life is at 115 degrees F. This is about the temperature that is fatal to vegetable life.

SPEED OF CABLE MESSAGES

Thirty-nine Minutes Around the World Promised by G. G. Ward.

"Mr. Secretary," said G. G. Ward, general manager of the Commercial and Pacific Commercial Cable companies, the other day to Secretary of the Navy Moody, "about a month ago a man in Boston sent a cable message around the world. He did it in thirty-nine hours. On the 1st of next July, when our Pacific lines are completed, we will send a message from New York around the world in thirty-nine minutes or less."

Mr. Ward, accompanied by Mr. Cook of New York, counsel of the company, called at the navy department in Washington after meeting Attorney General Knox and signing the final agreement between this government and the cable company prior to the extension of the cable to the Philippines, says the New York Herald.

The clauses in the agreement relating to the control of the cable in time of war are as follows:

"That the government of the United States shall have authority to assume full control of the said cable during war, including grave civil disturbances, or when war is threatened.

"That all contracts entered into by the said company with foreign governments for the transmission of messages by the said cable shall be null and void when the United States is engaged in war, so far as the president or congress shall so elect.

"That the United States shall have authority to sever at discretion all branches which may be connected with the main cable line aforesaid during war or a threatened war."

The representatives of the cable company were highly gratified at the complete and detailed character of the charts prepared under Rear Admiral Bradford's supervision after the survey made by the Nero. They declared that they were worth $100,000. While the navy department has nothing to do with the cable the company will construct from Manila to China, it is understood that this cable will be laid from Manila to Shanghai instead of to Hongkong, where the English cable now touches.

To secure communication between San Francisco and Manila the company will be obliged to lay fully 8,000 miles of cable. The distance is: From San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; to Midway island, 1,160 miles; to Guam, 2,280 miles; to Manila, via San Bernardino strait, 1,372 miles, a total of 6,912 miles. Between 12 and 20 per cent should be allowed for slack in the cable, making its total length fully 8,000 miles. The Nero survey includes a branch from Guam to Yokohama, a distance of 1,332 miles.

WHERE GAME IS PLENTY.

It Is Abundant In Spottsylvania County, Va.

"A man behind a gun he knows how to use with skill," said Dr. James Chancellor of Spottsylvania county the other evening at the Metropolitan to a reporter of the Washington Star, "can have a great deal of sport in my section these autumn days. Squirrels, wild turkeys and deer abound in good numbers, especially in the reg on known as the wilderness. As for rabbits, they are too common for us to pay much attention to them. Now that the leaves are dropping from the trees a man who is a good rifle shot can pick off the squirrels with comparative ease. Partridges are also quite numerous, but not more numerous than the wild hogs that roam the vast forests at this season of the year.

"It is the custom of the farmers to let their hogs run wild and live on the grubs they can dig up in the summer, while in the fall they fatten on the acorns, beechnuts and chinquapins that fall to the ground. The female hogs rear their young in the solitudes of the vast forest, and they and their progeny become as wild as those which roam the forests of northern Europe. The boars of the herd are large and dangerous animals to meet unless you are well armed, and the man who corners one will find on his hands all the excitement he is yearning for. When the average farmer wants fresh pork, he sallies forth with his gun and drops a hog, skins him where he falls and replenishes his larder."

WHAT MEN CAN DRESS ON.

Chicago Professor Says They Need $35 a Year, Women $50.

Professor J. Scott Clark, head of the department of English, Northwestern university, has been telling audiences in Evanston how cheap one can live, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York Evening Journal. He bases his remarks on his personal expenditures and says:

Any woman can dress on $50 a year.

Any man can dress on $35 a year.

Any wage earner, at the present rate of wages, can save $1,000 by the time he is twenty-eight if he begins at eighteen.

Professor Clark says that the laboring man does not receive a fair share of what he produces and is not always given proper treatment, but he need not fear for the future.

An Oddity of the Stage.

An extraordinary stage novelty is announced from Vienna. Count Stagard, who is to play shortly the character of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, will have as realistic accessories a thousand tame rats, which will follow him on the stage as he pipes.

Coal to Be Worthless.

Apropos of Lord Kelvin's assertion that in 400 years the coal of the world will be used up, M. Cartieux, chief engineer of the Northern Railway of France, says that in ten years, between petroleum and alcohol, coal mining will not pay.—Baltimore American.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Sheep are selling at from 10 to 20 cents a head in parts of Australia on account of the drought.

California will ship a large amount of celery to eastern markets this winter. It is one of the growing industries of the coast.

The Devon cattle are hardly known in the west. With the passing of the ox as a beast of burden the special use for the Devon ceased. Other breeds better fill the needs of the dairy and the feedyard.

The Argentine Republic produced this year 86,000,000 bushels of corn, or just about one-third of the crop of the state of Kansas, and the Argentine Republic is the only competitor America has in the corn business.

It is much easier to put fat on an animal when it is warm than when it is cold, easier to feed with the sun than without it. For all practical purposes sunshine and warmth mean fat and the want of them a curtailed ration.

Cows are fond of turnips and rape, but it is poor stuff for their ration, as it is almost impossible to feed them so that they will not taint the milk. If a root ration is desired for the cow in winter, there is nothing better than sugar beets or carrots.

If you want twenty-five cent eggs to sell in winter, make the hens scratch for a living, feed corn only once a day, wheat once and oats once and see that they have a feed of ensilage or its equivalent in some sort of green food once a day. No roosters are wanted for winter egg production.

It has been too cold the past summer for the tea roses to do well out of doors. It was with the greatest reluctance that they bloomed at all, and many of the blossoms were imperfect because of the cool and damp weather, but it just suited the cabbages, which grew and grew until they bursted wide open.

The most pitiful fate of any dumb creature is that of the horse. He graduates down from the carriage to the lumber wagon, then into the hands of the horse trader, then on to the peddler's cart, his last remaining atom of strength whaled out of him till he falls dead in the harness. If he were only recognized as fit for food, this would not be so.

The syndicate system of farming is a bane to any country. It is death to schools, society and almost bars the natural development of any section where it is practiced. It is the worst kind of land skinning in its operations and blights everything desirable in our American rural life. It is a comfort to know that it so seldom pays that only here and there has it got a foothold.

A stranger coming to this country would of course be informed of the fact of our big things—our millionaires, great corporations and manufacturing interests—and just as like as not he would not be told about the best thing which the country can boast of, and that is the way up from poverty to the ownership of ideal American homes and a comfortable competency for old age.

Think of it! Three crops, or six tons in all, of alfalfa in one year and a crop of seed to taper off on, the hay worth $42 and the seed $24; no plowing or seeding; just harvesting, that's all. Is not that a dandy crop for you? They do this in Kansas, and if you live farther north and have the right sort of soil you can get the two crops of hay and the seed. Most valuable plant grown in America if you can only grow it. Try.

Speaking of agricultural swindles, there is the steel range trap. We know of dozens of men who paid $65 for a range to some traveling agent who could have got precisely the same thing for $45 of their local merchant, but the trouble was that the local merchant did not go out in the country and illustrate the unbreakable qualities of malleable steel by taking a stove lid and mauling it with a ten pound sledge, as did the traveling agent.

He got his herd of fine stock this way: He paid $100 for registered Red Polled heifer in calf. The calf was a heifer, and from these two, with the addition of a male calf costing $75, he has built up as nice a herd of these fine cattle in eight years as one would wish to own, and he now has a demand for all his young animals at prices around the $100 mark as soon as they are nine months old. What he did you can do with any of the good breeds. It is an experiment well worth trying.

The richest and best milk which the cow gives is the last she gives—the strippings—so when she is not milked clean the loss is a serious one.

The spirea known as the bridal wreath and the high bush cranberry are specially noticeable for the rare beauty of their foliage in the fall. No shrub or tree we know excels them.

While it is all right to serve refreshments to one's guests, it always grinds us to serve those who come only for what they can get to eat. It is so much like throwing a basket of corn to the hogs.

Every man owning a good farm is richer by one-third than he was five years ago just in the advance in the value of his land, but this increase of wealth is not available for him to use unless he wishes to sell or mortgage his property, the land itself being in no sense more productive because of its increased value.

It cost us $48 to raise and care for three-eighths of an acre of onions this year, hiring all the work done, and this on land which was free from weeds. The season was such that it was almost impossible to kill the weeds and involved more expense than ordinarily attaches to raising this crop. The yield was 400 bushels and the net profit on the crop $160.

We know of a poor man who raised two acres of New Yorker potatoes this year. He raised 200 bushels per acre and sold the crop in the field for 50 cents a bushel, or $200. Allowing $8 for rent, $10 for seed and $16 for planting, cultivating and digging, he had the nice net profit on the crop of $166, or more than he could have earned at day's work during the four months' work for other people. Other poor men might do as well.

The laws of England touching master and man, the employer and the man employed, are better than in this country. There, when a man hires out for a given length of time, which is the usual custom with farm labor, he has to fulfill his contract and can't throw up his job when some other man offers him a little better wage. Here the farmer seems to have no redress, and most men never know whether they have got a man who will stay with them through the busy season or not.

The apple never has been regarded as, and really is in no sense, a tropical fruit, but here is a case where elevation offsets latitude, the Pecos valley, in New Mexico, with an elevation of 4,000 feet, having an apple orchard of 800 acres, from which will be shipped this year 200 carloads of the finest apples ever seen in our western markets. This orchard is said to be exempt almost entirely from the swarm of insect pests which make the growing of this fruit such a risky business in many parts of the country.

That much desired and never yet found animal, the cholera proof hog, is again inquired for. The mule footed hog, the rooter from the canebrakes of Arkansas, the progeny of a dam and sire which have been through the disease and recovered, each have been trotted out as cholera proof, only to find that they were in no way better than any other hog when exposed to the disease. To all intents and purposes we are just where we were twenty years ago—no definite and accurate knowledge as to the cause, no preventive, no antidote, no breed of hogs exempt.

The question of what is a good cheese is almost altogether a matter of personal taste. It is not so with butter, for only one standard of excellence in butter is used, but with cheese we have those who like the new, livery cheese, some like it with worms in it, some so old that it is decrepit, some so loud that nothing tastes so good as limburger and brown bread. So when we say what a good cheese should be it only means the sort we like. For us the best cheese is one of early October make, cured from the hoop in cold storage for a period of eight or nine months, rich, mild, mellow, without an air hole in it—that's cheese.

A friend writes us that he has an orchard of Wealthy apple trees fifteen years old and that they never bear any fruit. Same old story—got fooled by a tree peddler and did not get Wealthy at all, but instead some worthless seedlings. We have never known this apple to refuse to bear, and bear when young at that, usually within five years from planting, which fact makes it one of the best varieties of apple we have when its excellent quality and productiveness are also taken into account. Lots of men get fooled just as our friend has, and it is one of the most exaspefating things connected with fruit growing. To one familiar with this variety it is easy to identify it even before it fruits, but not so with the amateur.

One of the biggest nuisances in the country is the man who hunts and fishes for a living. Almost every community has one or more such parasites. They are always lazy and no 'count, a degenerate offshoot of pioneers who, compelled to hunt and fish to get the wherewithal to live, were always true sportsmen and killed only to the line of supplying their needs. These latter day pirates and poachers are always game hogs, having little regard for open or close seasons on game or the law in general. The spear, dynamite, the trap and the pump gun are their tools. No sort of wild life, not even our song birds or the red squirrel, is safe when they start out, and they literally clean out every vestige of our game birds in every civilized community.

THE REASON WHY.

A friend claims that a laboring man should be paid such a rate of wage that after he has worked twenty-five years he would have enough so that he would not have to work thereafter for a living. As a theory this sounds all right, but there are so many conditions which are attached that it counts for nothing. In this country there is always some good reason why a man is not worth a dollar when he is sixty. It may be whisky, gambling, inborn laziness, general unthrift, the eating, drinking and being merry, for tomorrow we die type of living, the lack of ordinary business sagacity, speculation, ill health, going security for one's friends, helping children who should be made to hoe their own row or restlessness which keeps one on the move all the time. We have known a section hand at a dollar a day to pick and shovel out independence for himself in twenty years, while we have seen the man die in the poorhouse whose father gave him $20,000 to start in life with. It is all in the man. Industry, self denial and economy will in this country place any man beyond the reach of the poverty wolves; but, given the same chance, the man who starts on three fingers of whisky a day and a jackpot Saturday night will never have anything better than a secondhand suit of hand me downs for a Sunday suit. This law of living is as inexorable as death. If one would live on Easy street at sixty, he must be willing to shovel dirt in the alley when he is twenty.

A SLICK SWINDLE.

About the slickest swindle which comes the farmer's way is the cloth deal. It is a catcher, and some of the shrewdest men get caught. It is safe to say here that when a peddler wants to sell you a five dollar blanket for $1 and thirty yards of calico for a cent a yard there is a hen on, and the time is right there and then when you should whistle for Towser and make a bee line for the old shotgun and inside of three minutes either have a job for the coroner or see a peddler flying for his life in a cloud of dust up the highway. Post over your parlor door alongside of "God Bless Our Home" this truth: "You Can't Get Something For Nothing"—never could and never will. In this cloth deal the man and his wife are always equally involved, and so the bitterness of having been so easily swindled is shared alike, and neither can rub it in on the other. When so caught, the subject is never referred to, and the duds bought are either donated to the poor or laid away on some attic shelf where they will not be a constant reminder of the old saw about a fool and his money.

SUNDAY CHORES.

The doing of the Sunday chores on a farm is a good deal of a problem in many cases. The stock must be fed and cared for and the cows milked, and we have sometimes thought that more little pigs, calves and lambs were born on Sunday than on any other day in the week. This is all clearly a work of necessity and as much a Sabbath duty as the going to church, the singing of psalms and the giving to the heathen. Now the doing of this necessary work interferes with the Sunday programme and involves a good deal of bother in changing clothing two or three times during the day. Where there are two men on the farm, as there are in most cases, it is much better to take turn about, one hand to do all the chores and cultivate a spiritual frame of mind as he does the milking and other work while his partner keeps up the church business. We know of one old granger that we do not believe will ever get into the kingdom just because he has all the Sunday chores to do, his hired man wanting all of the first day of the week for church and courting.

LET HER REST.

Quite a good many good women find Sunday the hardest day of the week because a family custom has compelled the getting up of an extra good dinner on that day and the entertainment of more or less friends. This is all wrong. The wife and mother is as much entitled to a rest day on the first day as is any member of the household, and the dinner for that day should be something easily prepared, and if company is entertained the friends should get their dinner before coming. We know of one man, who is quite a good cook, by the way, who always gets the Sunday dinner and washes the dishes, while his good wife just takes a layoff, and there is no need of the worsted worked prayer, "God Bless Our Home," in that house.

WANTS THE RIGHT MICROBE.

A matter of interest has been recently developed at the Illinois experiment station with reference to growing alfalfa. Working on the theory that the soil upon which alfalfa failed was deficient in the microbes which are essential to the proper development of this plant, just as is the case with clover, inoculated soil was procured from Kansas and Nebraska and sown with the alfalfa seed, the result being that the crop has since done remarkably well. This is a point worth looking into where alfalfa has failed.

OYSTERS VERSUS OATS.

It is pretty good land and pretty good farming where a crop is produced each year the gross value of which is $70, and for large areas this value is seldom reached, but the oyster beds of the eastern coast easily bring in a return of $70 per acre for many thousands of acres. The ocean is more productive than the land.

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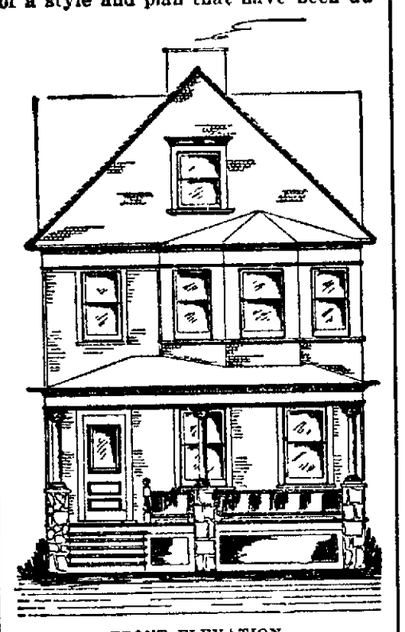


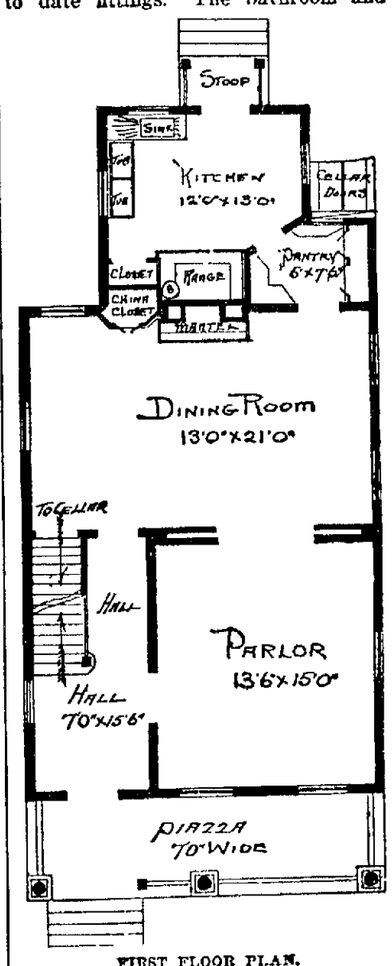
FRONT ELEVATION.

plicated many times in various suburban towns and can be built for from $2,000 to $2,200, with heating and every modern convenience.

The exterior is of colonial design and detail. There is a cellar under the entire house, with walls of stone laid in cement mortar and pointed black above grade lines. The floor is cemented complete. The cellar also contains storeroom, coal bins and a modern hot air furnace, which heats the entire house.

The special features of this house are the large and convenient rooms, the open fireplace in the dining room and the pleasing exterior view.

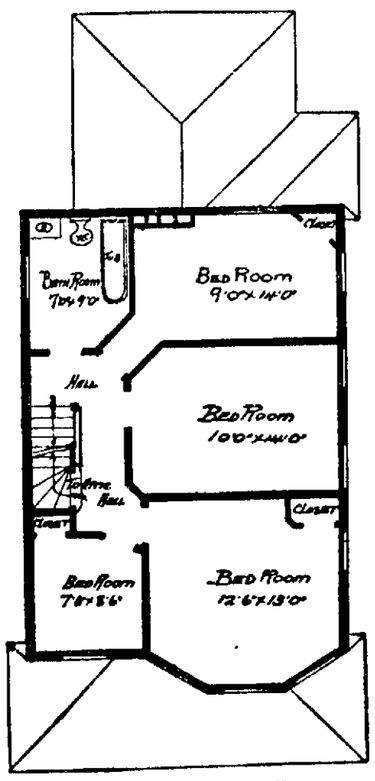
The china closet, pantry, kitchen, etc., are fitted up in every way with up to date fittings. The bathroom and



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

kitchen contain full and complete modern open plumbing and fixtures. The side walls of the bathroom are laid off in tile on the plaster and finished in white enamel.

The hardware throughout is of modern finish in plain black iron and steel. The doorbells are electric dry battery, with trimmings to match other hardware. The mantels are of quartered oak, with bevel plate mirrors. The fireplace fittings in the dining room hearth are tiled. The exterior woodwork is painted with two good coats of the best white lead and pure linseed



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

oil paints of any colors preferred. The shingles are dipped in shingle stains before being laid.

This plan and design make a very cozy and attractive home for any one in any suburban district.

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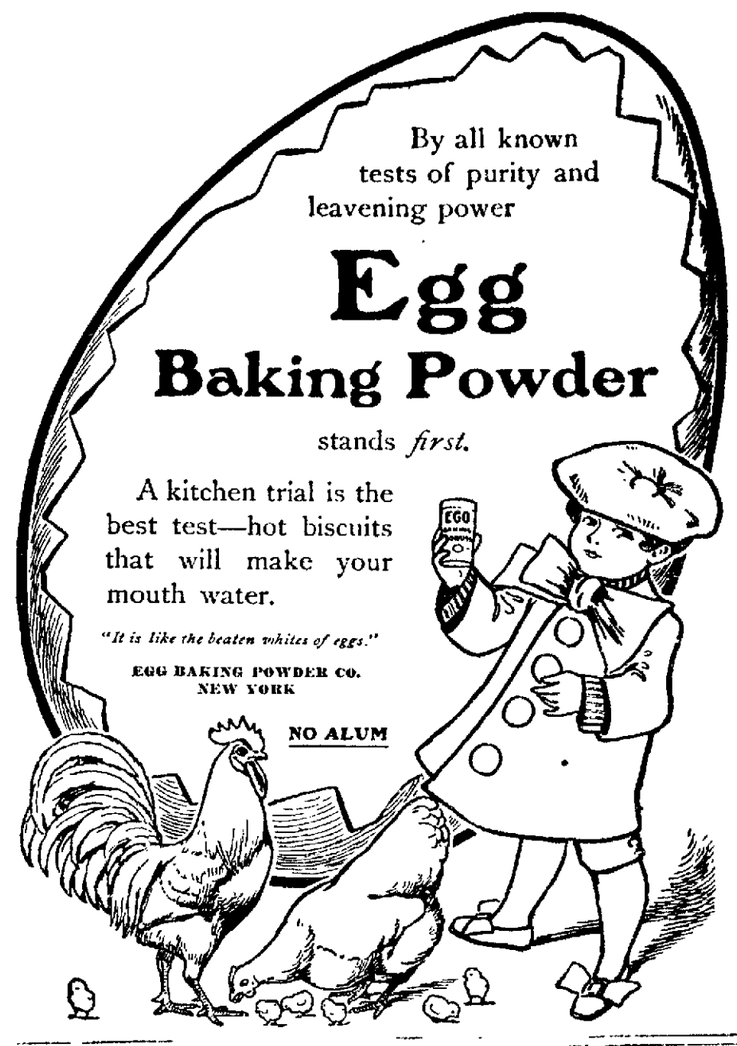

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7	" "	Edwin " ..	200 "	45
8	" "	Dwight " ..	250 "	45
7	" "	George " ..	225 "	25
3	" "	Johnson St.	200 "	27
6	" "	Kent St		30
8	" "	off Akron St.		20
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CHRISTMAS IN MODERN BETHLEHEM

By Evangeline Ben-Oliel

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ABOUT nineteen hundred and two years ago, in the reign of Cæsar Augustus, the little town of Bethlehem, six miles south of Jerusalem, was crowded with visitors at about this time of the year, all coming to be taxed in their native country. In a cave, below the principal inn or khan of the town, where the oxen were usually kept, a gentle Jewish maid bent lovingly over her Babe. A light from heaven illumined the rude manger where He peacefully lay and shed a brilliant radiance over the scene.

Several hundred years later the pious Empress Helena of Rome visited Palestine and discovered this grotto in Bethlehem, which had served as a humble shelter for the Christ Child. She was convinced that this was the very place which had been hallowed by the nativity, and thereupon wished to mark the spot for all time. She had a magnificent church built over the site, so that Christians from generation to generation might worship there. The remains of that beautiful building are still to be seen in the city of Bethlehem.

It is a strange fact that, though Bethlehem was pre-eminently a city belonging to the Jews in the days of David and of Ruth, not one Jew is to be found among its inhabitants today, and the dwellers can in no way claim to be descended from that race, though some travelers think they see a resemblance in their appearance to the Jewish type. The town which saw the birth of Christ is inhabited almost entirely by Christians. They are a thrifty and industrious people and superior in every way to the other village dwellers round about Jerusalem.

Bethlehem is one of the oldest towns in Palestine. It has existed as a town for over four thousand years. The houses are built of white limestone and have flat roofs, on which the people spend their summer evenings enjoying the cool air from the mountains. The streets are narrow and irregular, and might better be called lanes, for there is but one real street in Bethlehem. This leads from the country road into the town and terminates in the large open square in front of the Church of the Nativity.

On Christmas eve this square is filled with people dressed in their gayest attire and adorned with all the finery in the way of necklaces, bracelets and coins they possess. Christians from every part of the country gather here on this night—Latins, Greeks, Armenians and Copts.

A MODERN MADONNA IN BETHLEHEM.

The enormous collection of joined buildings which the pilgrims are facing and which stands on the edge of the cliff extending along the ridge of the hill from east to west consists of the Church of the Nativity, surrounded by three convents, the Latin, the Greek and the Armenian.

The Church of the Nativity is the oldest in Christendom. It belongs to these three sects, each of which has a separate chapel within for its own services. The large basilica, which is the only remains of the church built by St. Helena, is owned by them all in common. It has a long double line of Corinthian pillars, similar to those which are found in the Mosque of Omar on the site of the ancient temple in Jerusalem. The faded mosaic on the wall and the rough ceiling of beams from the cedars of Lebanon are the only treasures remaining in this edifice, which was once blazing with gold and silver. This ancient building adjoins the one now in use and is only divided from it by a small door.

Here are the usual altars and images which are found in the Latin church all over the orient, and in the Greek portion are the curious pictures which the Greeks revere in the place of images. A spiral staircase of fourteen steps leads from this church down to the holy crypt, a grotto twenty feet under the great choir.

This holy crypt forms the chapel of the manger and is a subterranean vault excavated out of the limestone rock of which the hill of Bethlehem is composed. On its walls are old silken tapestries. Many of the silver lamps hanging here were donations from kings, and are always kept alight. This is the supposed site of the birth of our Lord. There is a bright star on the marble floor, commemorating the appearance of the "star in the east," with this significant inscription encircling it:

HIC DE VIRGINE MARIA JESUS CHRISTUS NATUS EST.

Above the altar twelve lamps are hanging, to represent the twelve apostles. Three steps more lead down to another chapel over the alleged stall in which, according to Latin tradition, the wooden manger was discovered.

On Christmas eve the pilgrims crowd around the church awaiting the hour of opening in order to get good seats to witness the grand ceremony. Every man, woman and child who can possibly come is present. The nave being devoid of any seats, the people sit or kneel on the marble floor, making a curious mass of red fezes and white veils. In silent prayer they await the hour of the service. Meanwhile the strains of the Te Deum softly rise from the great organ.

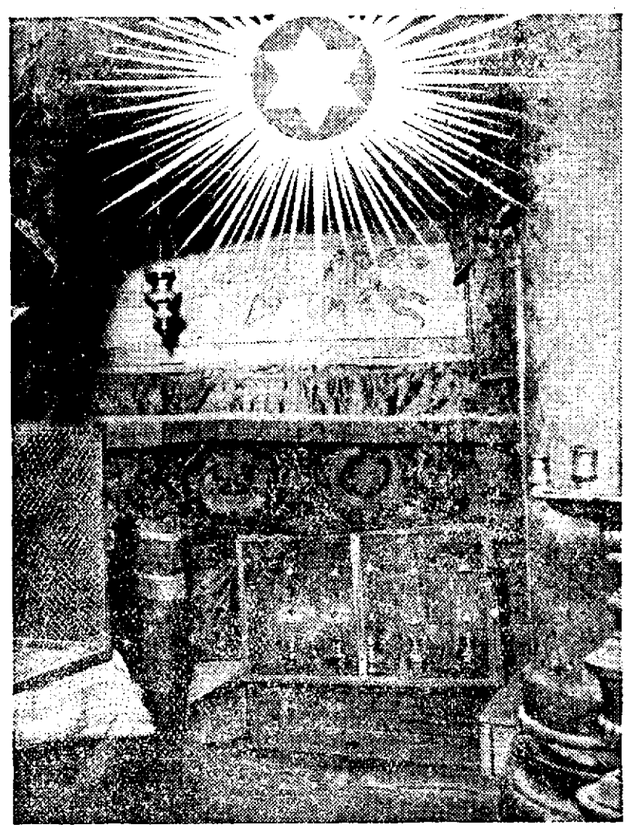
Presently a procession of bishops and archbishops, attired in their most gorgeous robes, enters the church chanting. They are followed by priests and monks and small boys dressed in scarlet, who constitute the choir. The handsomest church decorations are kept for this yearly service.

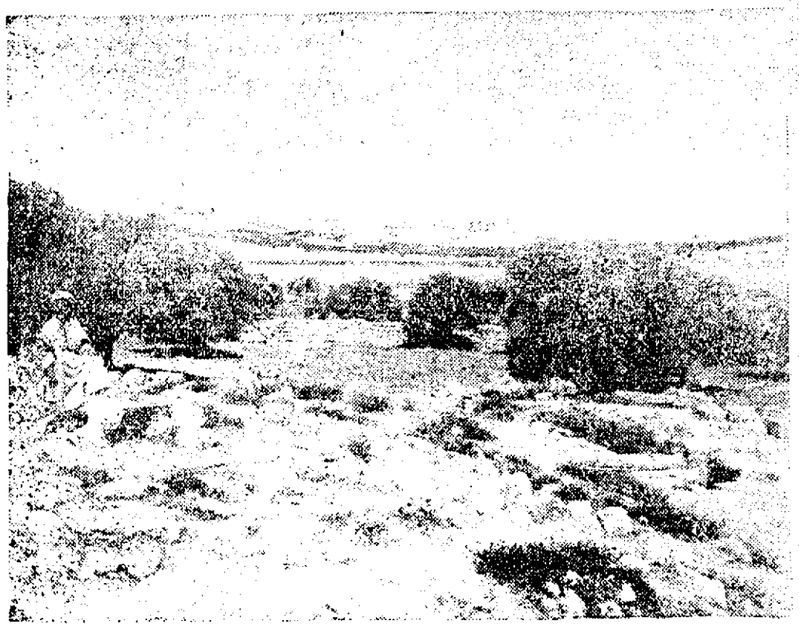
The deep, well trained voices of the choir join in singing beautiful anthems, after which there is a great deal of chanting without much variation. Several times during the service the bishops, one after another, absent themselves to reappear in different attire, each of the robes being, if possible, more gorgeous than the last.

At midnight there is a sudden lull in the music and bells in the distance ring the midnight chime. Then, as by magic, a curtain is drawn aside and over the chancel gates a cradle appears to the wondering gaze of the worshipers and within the cradle an image of the babe. The Gloria in Excelsis is sung and the bells continue to peal merrily, announcing to all Bethlehem that it is Christmas day. The "bambino" or image of the babe is now lifted before the eyes of the worshipers, who prostrate themselves on the ground in adoration. The procession of bishops, priests and monks and the pilgrims descends toward the grotto of the manger chanting and waving incense all around it. The chapel being so small only the officiating priests descend into the grotto and the pilgrims gather about the narrow archway and steps descending into the manger. They now, with much pomp, amid the chanting of the priests and the waving of the incense, lay the little waxen image in the chapel of the manger, where it remains during Christmas week for devout worshipers to visit. Such is the ceremony held by the Latins on Christmas eve.

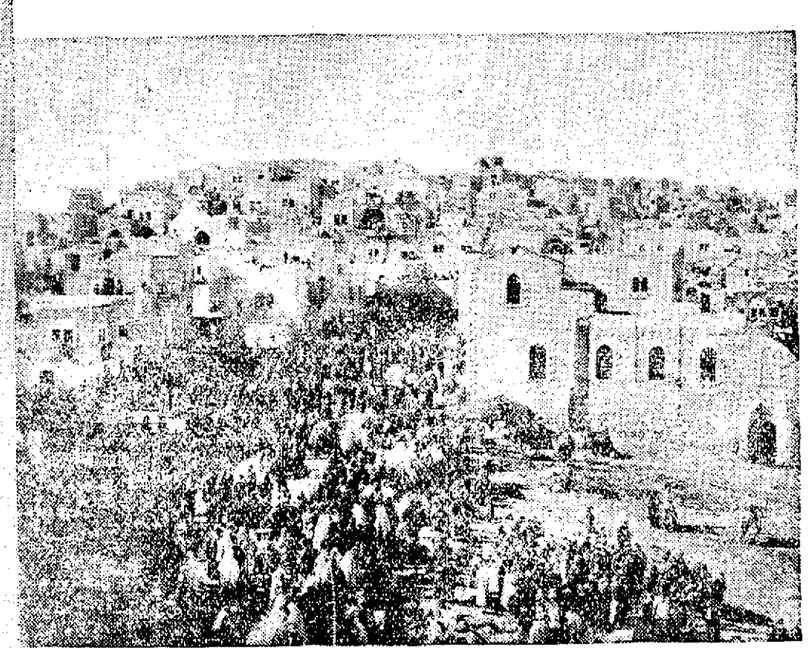
The Greek church in Palestine celebrates the festival of the nativity one week later than the Latin church. For weeks before Christmas the Greeks fast in order to better prepare their hearts for the true worship of the Saviour on the day of His nativity. They also celebrate Christmas within the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, and, sad to say, because of the frequent quarrels between the different sects which meet within this church at a time of general rejoicing, Turkish soldiers, with drawn swords, are on guard throughout the building, for these various Christians who worship in the same church at times forget that He whom they all adore came to bring "peace on earth and good will toward men."

MANGER, CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM.

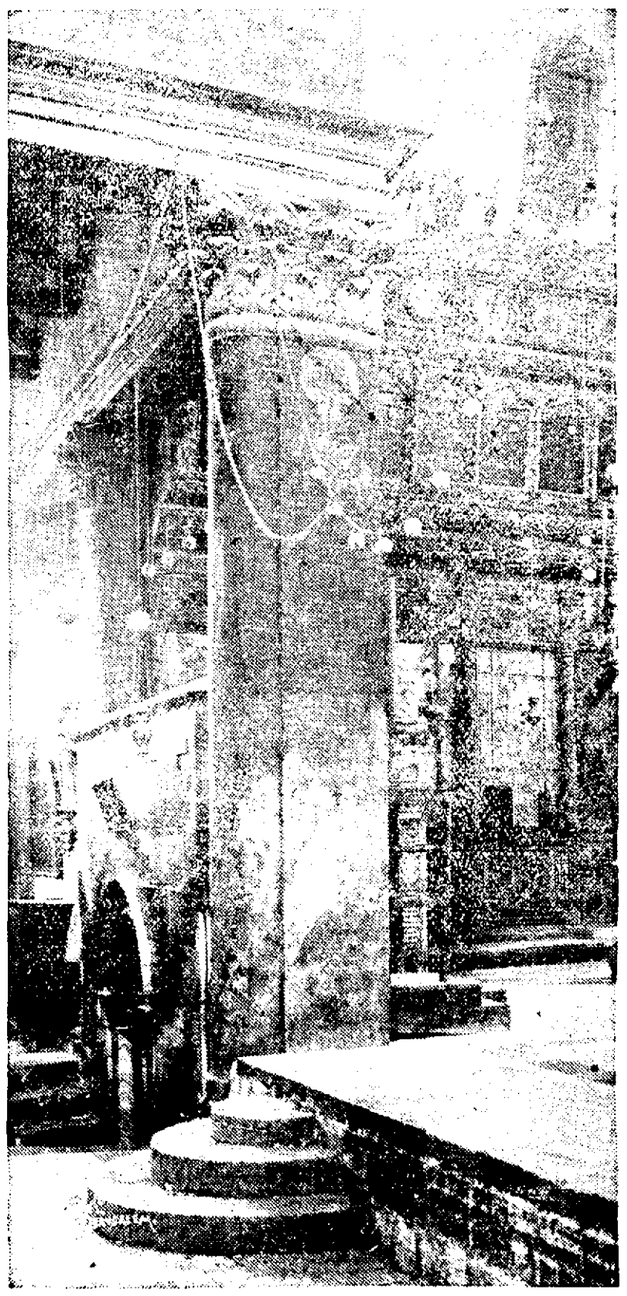




FIELDS OF THE SHEPHERDS, BETHLEHEM.



PILGRIMS ENTERING BETHLEHEM ON CHRISTMAS DAY.



CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, BETHLEHEM.

THE GIRL AT THE WINDOW

A Christmas Story....

By Lulie Wells Smith

Copyright, 1902, by Lulie Wells Smith

THE train this Christmas eve slowed up enough to take a single passenger aboard and to allow a girl seated at one of the car windows a better view of the snow covered landscape and the little patchwork of houses about the station. Then it lumbered off again. The new passenger took a seat beside the girl at the window because it was the only vacant one. She continued to gaze at the white fields for a time.

"Merry Christmas! What a mockery!" she thought bitterly. Then she stole a glance at her new companion. His face was hidden by the newspaper he was holding close to his eyes in a vain struggle to read by the fast fading light. When he threw it down in disgust, she leaned forward and asked timidly:

"May I look at it a moment? I want to see if there is any later news about the Pochunk bank robbery."

He handed her the paper and watched her curiously as she bent over it and with eagerness read the first page.

"Did you find out what you wanted to know?" he asked when she handed the paper back to him.

"No, for there is no trace of the thieves or the money yet!" she answered, with a great deal of feeling.

"Did you have any money in the bank?" he asked after a pause.

"Every cent that I owned in the world!" she answered, lifting her handkerchief to her eyes and bursting into tears.

"I am sorry." The man spoke with an embarrassment that seemed out of harmony with his rough features. She wiped her eyes and with a little attempt at bravery said:

"Oh, I know I ought not to do this—and of course you do not understand. When the doctors ordered papa out here, he put $3,000 in that bank, and after he died—it was all I had. Now it is gone, and I, oh, I am so helpless! And here it is Christmas time." She wept afresh, and the man moved uneasily in his seat, lifted his paper and turned the leaves nervously.

In a few minutes she dried her eyes and leaned wearily against the back of her seat. She had not slept for two nights, and soon her eyes closed unconsciously, and she sank heavily against the straight, uncomfortable side of the car. With a sudden lurch of the train she swayed to the right, then back again, and finally fell in a little unconscious heap upon the strong shoulder of her companion. He looked helplessly, hesitatingly, at her a moment, then, quietly moving in his seat, slipped off his coat, made it into a heap and left it beneath her head. The light from above faintly outlined her delicately shaped face against the black coat, her small white hand was thrown in childlike trustfulness above the glistening masses of golden hair.

Bending quickly over the sleeping girl he fumbled a few seconds with the coat under her head, then drew back and pulling his hat over his eyes peered from under the wide brim into the darkness outside. Several shrill whistles came from under the car window, a lantern flashed up and there was a muttered oath. As the car moved off he ran wildly down the aisle.

The noise of the engine increased, and the girl opened her eyes. She looked up into the face of the man standing over her and started. Could he be the same? Was she dreaming? Surely her seat mate did not wear a mustache, yet these seemed to be the same piercing black eyes, the same broad shoulders.

She stared stupidly and thought the mustache must be a vagary. Then her eyes fell on the coat under her head and she faltered:

"Thank you so much for putting it there. I hope you haven't come to your station."

The man smiled knowingly. "Yes, miss, he has passed his station, but for some reason he left his coat behind. You see, miss, it's very funny. I happen to be the detective in this Pochunk bank case—I reckon you have heard about it—and have been on the track of the leader of that gang since daybreak this morning. Somehow I thought he boarded this train, and when I got on at G—— I looked all through for him, but being in company with a lady I didn't size him up till it was too late. I was just coming in from the other car when I saw him dash down the aisle and make a jump while the car was moving, and of course by the time I got to the door the car had gained too much speed for me to jump after him, so I reckon he has given us the slip for good."

The girl sat staring up in the face of her new companion without opening her lips. At last she burst into a hysterical fit of laughing. Suddenly checking herself she lifted the coat and uttered a loud exclamation as a little package dropped out of the folds. Slipping off the cover she picked up a roll of bills, and pinned carefully to one of them was a scrap of paper upon which some words had been hurriedly written with a lead pencil:

Please accept as a Christmas present my share in the Pochunk bank raid, which I think will about cover your loss. I used to read Sunday school books once, and in them I remember the thief was always brought to bay by a soft, gentle little woman. That is my case. Thank you for making me do the first decent thing of my life. JACK D.

The detective gave a long drawn out whistle when he read the note.

"He is a bad fellow, but he might be worse!" he commented with a crestfallen sort of smile. "Don't you feel a little proud of the way you handled the most notorious outlaw in the state?"

But the girl did not trust herself to answer. She had turned her face to the window and in the little prayer of thanksgiving she sent out across the wide, wild darkness for her recovered fortune there was a plea for the man who had given it back to her.

SANTA CLAUS UP TO DATE.

Since first good Santa Claus set out
To make his wintry round,
Though sought by many a merry rout,
His home has ne'er been found.
Each year he brings, with coursers fleet,
His choicest gifts and toys,
Then hurries on nor stays to meet
Our thankful girls and boys.
Because of this, alack, alas,
Some start a foolish chase
And try the icy drifts to pass
To thank him to his face.

JUST GIVE A HEARTY LAUGH.

But ere the frozen fields are crossed,
Where winter's blizzards blow,
Each little child who starts is lost
And buried in the snow.
And every year some girls and boys
Still keep themselves awake
To thank him for his pretty toys—
A terrible mistake!
For lying wakeful in the cold
Just keeps the saint away,
And those who do it, I am told,
May catch pneu-mon-i-a.
But now this foolishness must end!
You need not tempt your fate,
For fullest thanks you now can send
By methods up to date.
To thank him for his Christmas cheer
Just give a hearty laugh,
And Santa Claus at once will hear
By wireless telegraph.

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